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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XX NO 192 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Warrant Of Arrest Against Ex-King Alfonso

Monarchist Revolt Fails In Madrid, But Spreads South

REBELS ATTACK POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND EXCHANGE SHOTS

Troops Sent To Andalusia

MADRID, Aug. 10.

A Monarchist Revolt supported by a brigade of artillery broke out at five this morning. It is stated that hitherto, three persons have been killed and 50 arrests made. Government appear to be the masters of the situation.

REBELS EXCHANGE SHOTS

The rebels attacked the police headquarters and Government buildings, and the police repulsed the rebels after exchange of hundreds of shots and drove out the attackers, some of whom entrenched themselves in the Ministry of Communications.

CAPITAL TURNED ARMED CAMP

The arrested persons include retired General and members of the Nobility. The capital resembles an armed camp. All strategic centres are occupied by troops which the Government hastily summoned. Communications which were temporarily interrupted have now been resumed. It is feared that there may be repercussions in the Provinces.

WARRANT TO ARREST ALFONSO

Warrants have been issued this morning for the arrests of ex-King Alfonso, a British Contractor whose name is alleged to be Solms, and several Spanish ex-officials.

REGIMENT JOINS REBELS

A regiment of cavalry stationed 20 miles from the Capital joined the insurgents, whose movements were planed well by a group of Monarchists Army Officers and civilians, although the Government claims complete success.

The police obtained full information of the revolt after the arrest last night of eight Monarchists.

ARRESTS AND CASUALTIES

Casualties hitherto are four killed and 12 injured. 80 persons have been arrested. The Chief of the Madrid Police armed with a rifle led the Government forces comprising of armed police and civil guards.

Madrid Celebrates Victory

The capital is celebrating with exuberant enthusiasm the suppression of attempted monarchists' rising. Following acute anxiety caused by firing by the insurgents and police in the heart of the capital streets were soon thronged by demonstrators who assembled outside the Military Club and insisted that the Republican flag should be hoisted over it. They then proceeded to the former Royal Palace where the Cabinet met under President Aleara Zamora who had hastily returned from his summer residence at Lagranta.

Trade Unions had already rallied to the support of the Government affirming their readiness to make any sacrifices to defend the regime, while the Premier had broadcast an appeal for calm and deprecated the demonstrations as likely to lead to disorders.

While, therefore, it appears that the rising in the Capital itself has been finally dealt with, grave news is received from Souther Spain where General Sanguijo, Chief of the Seville Civil Guards, has proclaimed himself Captain General of Seville with the support of garrisons of both Seville and Jerez.

This threat is considered so menacing that two regiments have been sent to Andalusia from Madrid where the populace celebrating the deliverance from the attempted coup gave the men an enthusiastic send off.

Similar enthusiasm is reported from Algeciras where troops are said to be preparing to proceed against Seville.—Reuter.

DR. ANSARI'S INTERVIEW

(See Page 12)

1931 Convicted In 1932

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

From the beginning of the Second civil disobedience movement till the fourth of August the total number of convictions in Lucknow is 1931 including 23 women.—A. P.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS STOP TRAINS

MADRAS, August 10.

A message dated 10th August says that two running trains were stopped at two different stations on the S. I. Railway near Madura yesterday by two batches of Congress workers. After stopping the trains the volunteers in their uniform shouted Congress slogans and distributed Congress leaflets to passengers. The police have arrested them.—A.P.

CONVICTIONS IN ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, August 10.

A batch of 33 congress volunteers who had come from various districts with the intention of making a raid on Swaraj Bhawan were tried by Mr. Sohanlal, Additional District Magistrate. Twenty one of them were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Five Congress volunteers believed to be acting under orders were arrested to-day while attempting to stop trains near Allahabad.—A.P.

TRYING TO HOLD DISTRICT CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Ten Workers Jailed

ALLAHABAD, August 10.

A Shikokabad message says that three prominent workers and seven others who were arrested while attempting to hold the Mainpuri District Conference on July 23 last were tried and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

SEVILLE CUT OFF

LONDON, August 10.

Madrid.—Since suppression of the rising in Madrid the principal development has been the arrest of General Goded, former Under-Secretary for war, who was recently relieved of his post as a result of the anti-Republican incident during the army manoeuvers.

Seville is cut off from the Capital, and the only information obtained was sent by a loyal telegraph clerk who risked being shot by the troops who had seized the Telegraph Office. He reported that he was handcuffed and watched by the Civil Guards, but managed to send the message by pretending that he was playing idly with the key of the instrument.

The rising is coincident with the decision to institute judicial proceedings against ex-King Alfonso and three others, as a result of the charges made in connection with the building of Ontuneda and Calatayud Railway during the dictatorship. The charges have not been made public.—Reuter.

INDIANS BAT ALL DAY AGAINST SOMERSET

Fight For Runs Against Steady Attack

NAVLE AND NAOMAL GIVE GOOD START

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, Aug. 10.

At Weston-Super-Mare to-da All-India began their fixtur against Somerset in fine wea ther. Winning the toss All India batted first and at th end of the day they had scorec 265 for loss of eight wickets. Naoomal was to scorer with 81.-

Fine weather favoured the opening of the All-India Cricketers fixture against Somerset which began to-day at Weston-Super-Mare. The wicket was good.

Indians won the toss and going in to bat had scored 91 at lunch time for the loss of one wicket, Navle being out for 37. Naoomal was not out 49.

NAVLE TAKES HIS TIME

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Resuming their innings after lunch, All-India raised the total to 174 for the loss of four wickets at tea time. Naoomal who had scored 49 before lunch carried his individual total to 81 when he was caught by White off Wellard. He took five minutes under two hours to reach his first 50. Wazir Ali and Naidu who became associated with him at the wicket had brief careers, Wazir Ali being caught out by White off the Kinnersley for 18, while Naidu was similarly dismissed by J. Lee for 19. When tea time came Nazir Ali and Marshall who had scored 11 and three runs were still unbeaten and the total was 174 for four wickets.

Scores:—

ALL-INDIA First Innings:—

Navle c. and b. Kinnersley	37
Naoomal was top scorer with	81.
Wazir Ali c. White b. Kinnersley	18
Naidu c. White b. J. Lee	19

—Reuter.

BREACH IN INDUS BUND

—:o:—

Overflow Feared In Upper Sind And Parts Of Baluchistan

KARACHI, August 10.

A report of a breach at Begaribund at mile 292 north of Shikarpur town early on Tuesday morning has been received in Karachi. It is feared that the breach may overflow Shikarpur Upper Sind and parts of Baluchistan.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Quetta has been informed of the apprehension of flood which is likely to cause a breach in the railway lines between Shikarpur and Ruk, thus cutting off Quetta.

It is proposed to divert the flow of inrushing waters to some barrage canal. Shikarpur municipal authorities are raising bunds on the outskirts of the town.—A.P.

DR. DEY'S CLAIM OVERLOOKED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

By 45 against 21 votes the Calcutta Corporation, at its meeting this evening, declined to appoint Dr. B. N. Dey who is now the Special Officer of the Corporation as the Chief Engineer in the vacancy caused by the expiry of the term of Mr. J. R. Coasts, and on the recommendation of the Services Standing Committee, decided to advertise the post and fixed the salary at Rs. 1,500 instead of Rs. 2,000.—A. P.

FAIR FIELD AND NO PRIVILEGE

NO MORAL OBLIGATION TO RESPECT IT

Sardar Ujjal Singh On Premier's Award

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Sardar Ujjal Singh in a press interview denies that there is a moral obligation on the communities to accept the coming communal decision.

He says that the Premier's offer in becoming an arbitrator was not accepted and Government undertook to give a decision in the discharge of their responsibilities.

The Consultative Committee and the various communities could not come to an agreement because of Governments encouragement to Muslims and, he declares, that the communal decision must be judged on its merits and accepted only if it is fair and just.—A. P.

LOCK-OUT IN P. W. D. WORKSHOPS

Sequel To Satyagraha Against Retrenchment

MADRAS, August 10.

The Superintendent, P. W. D. workshops has declared a lock-out consequent on the operatives' proposal to offer Satyagraha today as a protest against the authorities' decision to retrench about a hundred hands in the workshop.—A.P.

Jute Mill Strikers Loot Shops

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

A number of shops on the roadside in Shibpore was looted by mill workers on strike who happened to pass by them, following a meeting of the strikers of the Jute Mills in Howrah this afternoon.

The police rushed to the spot, whereupon the miscreants disappeared. One was arrested in this connection.—A. P.

POSSESSION OF UNLICENSED FIRE-ARMS

—:o:—

Failure To Report Will Entail Prosecution

LAHORE, August 10.

A Punjab Government Communique says that a considerable number of persons residing in the Punjab have in their possession unlicensed fire-arms which they have not declared either owing to the risk of prosecution or through ignorance of the Arms Act rules. Government, therefore, have fixed 31st October next as the date by which unlicensed weapons may be deposited with the police without fear of prosecution. In that case the sale proceeds of such weapons will be handed to the owners or applications for the grant of licenses from such persons will be considered on their merits. Failure to report possession of arms, says the communique, will involve in prosecutions under the Arms Act. —A.P.

New Political Resident For Persian Gulf

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Viceroy has been pleased to select Lieut. Col. T. C. W. Fowle of the Political Department to succeed the late Sir Hugh Biscoe as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.—A. P.

Bombay Hindus Oppose Separate Electorate

"FRAUD ON MINORITIES"

BOMBAY, Wednesday

"Separate electorate as a means of promoting the welfare of even a minority is a huge fraud on our Mahomedan countrymen" declared Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding over a public meeting held in the Arya Samaj Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening.

He added that it simply bamboozled the layman into a false sense of security, created unhealthy rivalries between the Hindus and Muslims, perpetuated the domination of a third party and postponed to an indefinite future the prospects of national solidarity.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Hindu Rights Protection League, and Dr. N D Savarkar and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey were among the speakers.

NO STATUTORY MAJORITY

The resolutions passed at the meeting recorded the definite opinion that the future constitution of India should be based not on communal lines, but on national lines, and that the claims of the Muslims and other communities to get communal representation in excess of their numbers were unjust. The claim for a statutory majority was indefensible in the national interest.

The meeting hoped that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in giving the cimmunal award will show statesmanship and congratulated the Sikhs of the Punjab on their national stand and the Bengal Legislative Council on its recent resolution in favour of joint electorates.

The Chairman in the course of his speech on the subject of "National solidarity and the communal award" said:—

We are told that the Prime Minister is going to give what is called the communal award in the course of next week; and we are expected, with bated breath to await this "judicial" performance. It is said that in the present condition of India, the claims of minority communities for safeguarding their interests cannot be ignored and that Government are only doing what is thrust upon them as the communities cannot themselves come to a settlement. I cannot help saying that this is a false and distorted presentation of the problem, if there is any such problem at all. The free and self-governing India that we visualise necessarily involves equal rights of citizenship for every individual where all citizens are on equal footing, no question of separate rights to be safeguarded arises.

EXPLOITED ALIKE

The three pice post card costs nine pies to Hindus and Mahomedans alike. The Salt Tax takes no note of the faith of the consumer.

When currency is manipulated the resulting suffering falls equally on Hindus and Mahomedans Indians abroad are insulted with ruthless impartiality. In these circumstances, it is impossible to see what separate rights and interests we have, and what it is that separate electorates are going to safegard.

THE COMMUNAL MINISTER.

The fact of the matter is that we are all in the same boat; we are all exploited equally. The separate electorates can only divide us where we should be united. They keep us apart where we should be working shoulder to shoulder, and as the fable, the two cats will lose their common piece of bread now from this scale and now from that, while the diminishing loaf will increasingly fall in the mouth of the monkey. This is the plain and unvarnished truth about the so-called communal safeguards. They may penalise the Hindus without safeguarding the Mahomedans, and the history of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms furnishes ample and impregnable testimony of this fundamental fact. There may be Moslem Ministers in the various provinces professedly to protect Muslim interests, but they have invariably failed to do anything of the kind. A Muslim Minister knows very well that his term of office depends on the good will of the Governor and the Executive section of the Government. His primary duty, therefore, becomes, to retain the good-will of those who control him; and as the executive portion of the Government takes away the major portion of the provincial revenues, even the Muslim Ministers have to throw their weight in favour of the existiny state of things, and the duty of the Muslim Members elected on a communal basis has been all these ten years to support the most curshing burden of taxation in all the provinces in order to retain the Muslim Ministers in office. The communal minister has thus proved to be a most costly luxury, and while a Mahomedan here and Mahomedan there might have got a professorship, 70 millions of Muslim taxpayers are groaning under heavy taxation, as much as the 250 millions of Hndus have done.

FROM PACT TO PACT.

Ever since 1905 when Lord Minto launched on communal representation, the evil has groan in geometrical progression. The so-called Lucknow Pact put the national seal on a pernicious principle and the last sixteen years have increasingly alienated us, and the end of the evil is not yet in sight. Unfortunately, the theory of the "blank cheque" evolved by Mahatma Gandhi himself has wrought untold mischief and havoc.

A new generation of Hindus and Mahomedans is coming into existence. They read, mark, and inwardly digest the undesirable tactics of the communalists and when the mass mind is fully awakened, all the communalists and exploiters will be swept away in the tide of rising national indignation, and a disillusioned Britain will realise the truth when it is too late.

We wish to deny no single countryman of ours the full rights of citizenship. We claim nothing more for ourselves, and we shall accept nothing less. Fair field, equity and equality are our motto. We reject every privilege every monopoly. We stand for a united India which is the only road to a free India.

PIOUS HOPE

Mr. A. R. Bhat of the "Kesari" and the Mahratta Institution moved the second resolution. The resolution ran thus: 'This meeting expects that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in giving the award will show a statesmanship of high order and will not allow it to be recorded in history that the British Government pursued in India a policy which crushed and smothered its national life.

In the course of his speech Mr. Bhat said "the resolution was only a pious hope and personally he was not hopeful that the award would be on national lines."

THE LUCKY ONES

—:o:—

RESULTS OF "AS OTHERS SEE US" COMPETITION

(See Page 7)

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WANTED—A Qualified experienced hard-working COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1694, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 7744

WANTED—A BRANCH MANAGER for the Country Insurance Co., Ltd., at Bombay, to control and push the business of the Company in Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 300/- per month plus decent T. A. Investment Rs. 10,000/- shall be necessary on joining. Please apply Messrs. MENUR & CO., Managing Agents, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
A R 7697

A DEMONSTRATOR in Mechanical dentistry, must be well up in all branches of Gold, Bridge, casting and sawaging work. Apply sharp stating salary required: THE COLLEGE OF AMERICAN DENTISTRY, Girgaum, Bombay.
R 7739

WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.I.E., Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes. ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc. Engg. Hons. (Glas.) Managing Director, HEWETT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow
A R 7570

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from graduates are invited for the post of Superintendent, Boarding House and Registrar on a salary of Rs. 70—3—100, with quarter free of rent. Only those who know Arabic and Sanskrit with experience to supervise Boarding House and Examinations need apply. The applicants should submit their applications with copies of testimonials stating their age. AMIR SINGH, Hony: Principal, A. & U. Tibbi College, Delhi.
A 5332.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Estd. 1913).

CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Board of Directors from persons of experience for appointment as CHIEF AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency on salary and commission. None need apply, who cannot guarantee business and give references. The SECRETARY, 4 & 5, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Educational

AN experienced GRADUATE with Sanskrit desires TUITIONS or any part-time work in any capacity. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 1695, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 7745

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BARGAIN—SUNBEAM. 7-seater tourer, in perfect working order with electric lights and starter Rs. 500 or offer. BOMBAY MOTOR MART, Wodehouse Bridge, Fort.
J A R 7741

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A WELL REPUTED FIRM is desirous of handling any of the line including Insurance Business on Agency basis. Prepared to invest cash Security. Please communicate with Box No. 1693, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 5359

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WANTED—One small SPRAY PAINTING MACHINE with D.C. Motor. State lowest price and particulars to Box No. 1692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R 7742

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

The Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share holders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Bora Bazar Street, Samu Asar House, Holi Chakla, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1932, at 5-45 P. M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1931.
(2) To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1932 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMON,
Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th August, 1932 to 29th August, 1932, both days inclusive.
5347.

Sheriff's Notice

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1932 which commenced on the 4th July 1932 has this day been DISSOLVED.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 10th August, 1932.
5360

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY No. 463 of 1930

Re: SITARAM GOVIND RAJE & CHINTAMAN SITARAM RAJE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at French Bridge, Grant Road, at present temporarily residing at Ville Parle, 1st Insolvent a Government Pensioner and the 2nd Insolvent a Medical Student ... Insolvents

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 15th November, 1932, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 9th day of August 1932

H. A. VAKIL,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
5361

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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Further particulars on application at any Local Head Office, or Branch of the

Imperial Bank of India

5355

The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company Ltd

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th August, 1932, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJI SONS & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 29th July, 1932.
5356.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from MATUBHAI KASANBHAI, CHANDAVAHU MATUBHAI, MANHARLAL MATUBHAI and JASWANTLAL MATUBHAI, Trustees of an Indenture of Trust dated 2nd April, 1931. ALL persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. ALL other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 837 square yards or thereabouts inclusive of the area of the common gully to the South thereof and entered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2695 Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7242, Cadastral Survey No. 169, Malbar Hill Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 3191, Old Street No. 96, New Street No. 54, and bounded on the East by the Ridge Road; on the North and West by the property of Chunilal Bhaichand; on the South by a common gully and beyond that by the property of Jamnadas Narandas and Bhawanidas Narandas.

Dated this 10th day of Aug. 1932.

KANGA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

Address:—
Churchgate Street,
Yusuf Building,
Fort, Bombay.
5358.

Loss of Bombay Port Trust Debenture

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Bombay Port Trust Debenture, as detailed below, originally standing in the names of Mungalbhai Hirachand and Bhuribai Manchubhai or either of them and now standing endorsed in the names of Kasturchand Jeychandbhai and Bhuribai Manchubhai or either of them by whom it has not been endorsed, has been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debenture and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said debenture will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debenture will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debenture or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the 30th day of July 1932

(Sd.) KASTURCHAND JAICHANDBHAI,
(Sd.) BHURIBAI MANCHHUBHAI,
Proprietors of the Lost Debenture.

Countersigned,
C. PUSEY GAY,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—

No. 9126, Year of Loan 1908, Value Rs. 1,500.
5333.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

Under instructions from Mr. Dayabhai Chagganlal, Receiver in Suit No. 809 of 1931 (Dayabhai Chagganlal and another vs. Chinubhai Manilal and others) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

One very valuable diamond necklace containing 55 diamonds.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

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BYCULLA Rly Station, Parel Rd.
WESTERN ELECTRIC SOUND SYSTEM
4 6-30 and 9-30 P. M.
NORMA SHEARER
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A FREE SOUL

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DADABHOY HORMUSJI BODE, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients CHHAGANLAL NAROTTAMDAS JHAVERI and CHIMANLAL MANEKLAL JHAVERI.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge; trust; maintenance; easement; or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and known as Ellesdene Building situate, lying and being at Hughes Road and French Road and being the Plot No. 109 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 639 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7984 and Cadestral Survey No. 1547 of Girgaum Division and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2602 (2-3-4) and Old Street Nos. 10, 10A, 10B and present Street Nos. 64-22 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North East by Huges Road, on or towards the South East by French Road, on or towards the South West by a passage and beyond that partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of Sir Kasturchand Daya and partly by the property in the tenure or occupation of Kamalabai widow of Ghellabhai Haridas and, on or towards the North West by Plot No. 99 of the Improvement Trust, Gamdevi Estate.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1932.

AMIN AND DESAI.
Purchasers Attorneys.
5362

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

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Around And About The-Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction rious activities and thoughts of the and costume-design and the va- Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

MISUSED OPPORTUNITIES FOSTER A MYTH AND CIVIC LIBEL

We are often told, by the benevolent who usually figure prominently on the platforms and programmes of perfectly futile but loudly advertised polite functions that the city is not interested in art and cultural activities. Some of them do not hesitate to assert that the city is, positively, averse to them. This is, of course, a pure myth sedulously propagated by those who keep themselves in safe detachment from the realities as they exist in the city. What is, precisely, the reason why this myth, which is really a libel aimed at the city, is sought to be perpetuated with complete naivete? The reasons, as they have been publicly formulated, are peculiarly instructive.

* * * *

We are told, usually by the non-Indians ready with a wise lecture on the slightest provocation that the city is apathetic because it keeps itself obssessed with political questions and problems. The section of the Indian "eminent" who profess "keen" interest in art and cultural questions profess contempt for the deplorable conditions in the city of an altogether different reason. They find the city so "commercial".

* * * *

No one has yet inquired the extent of the information and the character of the knowledge about the city's art and cultural activities which these benevolent men and women profess to represent. It is neither a very difficult nor very complicated search. Find an endeavour that requires perceptible mental exercise, that involves persistent responsible and intelligent guidance, however praiseworthy the endeavour, you will not find there the benevolent class of "leader" either Indian or non-Indian. If, perchance, the endeavour involves some uncertainty of publicity, some unpleasant controversy the wise heads of the city will determine to remain wisely aloof and safe from the endeavour.

* * * *

These are some of the reasons and these are the people who for their convenient game of cheap eminence, publicity and cheaper benevolence seek to perpetuate the profitable myth and the unchallenged libel against the city's interest in art and cultural activities.

* * * *

I have often wondered what happened to this class when I saw their conspicuous absence on all occasions of indisputable, cultural interest I have also wondered at their intolerable presence on all occasions of social piffle, tea-cup table and loud "tamashas." The city or its vital intellectual art or cultural interests could not explain either their presence or their absence.

* * * *

I shall, for the moment, cite only one example. The "National Theatre" has been for the past few weeks staging a series of plays. They have not been, as they should be, of perceptible interest to the benevolent class, non-Indian as well as Indian, that misses not a single opportunity of lecturing about the "higher" standards of life and the "importance" and "necessity" of "international brotherhood." Where are the various societies who are, presumably, believed to be doing heroic work for "bringing the East and West together?" Where are those who speak about cultural contacts?

* * * *

Here is an opportunity particularly for those who act as the custodians of the cultural conscience of the city to justify their existence, their "liberal" education, their "higher" standards in life. But these opportunities will continue to be missed until the time the awakened intelligence of city renders the perpetual advertisement of the civic libel, by those who know of the city's endeavours, concretely unprofitable.

* * * *

It is time this myth were exploded, this libel crushed. Those who speak in the name of the city's intelleetuals have, hitherto, found it quite easy, convenient and profitable to exploit the myth. It should cease to be so exploited. For, it is an unmerited libel. And, the libel will not be removed until the time the unintelligent philanthropists are, once and for all, stopped from obstructing the intellectual, progressive, cultural aspirations and endeavours of the youth of the city.

Odd Jobs At The Studio

The Minor Specialist Of The Screen

(By SIDNEY FALKENBERG).

The public demand for novel presentations on the screen has created perhaps, the most highly organised collection of odd jobs in connection with any activity. A recent survey of strange occupations at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer reveals an amazing number of people working at strange occupations.

"PERSPIRATION ARTIST."

One of the specialists often in demand is the "perspiration artist." He provides the moisture for the brows of trembling witnesses, for courtroom scenes. His supply of "beads of sweat" is carried in a small container operated by a pressure bulb. A few quick spurts and any player can be made to appear as labouring under the stress of intense heat or emotion.

THE "AGER."

An "ager" is kept constantly busy going over new exterior settings to give them the required appearance of weathering and antiquity. He removes all traces of recent construction by working in shadows and dark streaking to give an aged effect. When the foundation of his work is accomplished with paint, he applies the finishing touches with dust from a spray, and applies caked mud by hand.

ANIMAL CASTING DIRECTOR.

Then there is the strange responsibility of the "animal casting director" who has to provide any required beast, insect, fish or anything else that might come under the classification of "not human."

Among many requests filled by the "animal casting director" during regular production activity are those for loud chirping crickets, high jumping grasshoppers, snoring bulldogs, trained circus elephants, snakes, rabbits, toads, cows, a pair of trained bulls, all varieties of dogs from "Fifi," world's smallest canine weighing 15 ounces, to Great Danes as large as ponies, all kinds of riding horses, and bees—gentle bees preferably.

BREAK-AWAY SPECIALIST

Another man specialises in making "break-away" furniture, which is used for fight scenes and other destructive action. A special porous light wood is used in the construction. This wood crumbles and breaks at a light touch. This man's work is very important when a player is to have something broken over his head as articles made of this material cannot hurt anyone.

SOUND EXPERTS.

A crew of jewellers are regularly employed at M.-G.-M. to maintain the very delicate parts of megaphones and other devices used as sound equipment that require precision work. The sensitive platinum wire in light valves is often broken during scenes requiring gunshots. A spare valve is placed in the recorder after the break, and the jeweller begins his repair work at once. Other odd occupations include the "real sound effect" scouts, who go out with recording apparatus for days at a time to obtain barnyard noises, railroad effects, city traffic, and other sounds needed to provide atmosphere in production.

FILM LIBRARIAN.

A film librarian keeps prints on hand of all pictures that have been made with additional scenic footage, including such classifications as mountain scenery, war and ship scenes, traffic and other scenes that might be valuable for pictorial duplication.

TRANSPORTATION EXPERT.

In the transportation department, an expert can provide every sort of vehicle known to have been used by man. Also a large "chariot garage" is maintained, housing ancient and period conveyances of all kinds.

THE FLORIST.

A florist is maintained by the studio. He specialises in creating all sorts of gorgeous floral effects on the sound stages. When "close ups" under the heat of intense light require the use of artificial floral effects, this expert is able to duplicate every kind of flower known to man. He spins stems of fine wire wrapped with waxed green paper, and then builds petals out of finely tinted rubber, and the results cannot be distinguished from the real thing.

ECONOMY EXPERTS.

In line with economy in all departments of the studio a special process was worked out in the film laboratory to reclaim the silver used in developing fluids. A special chemist watches the operation of this machine and is thus able to save the company many thousands of dollars a year.

Hollywood has changed the old expression "from a needle to an elephant" to "from a milligram to a Taj Mahal."

SERIAL STORY

The Beast Of The City

FULL STORY OF THE SCREEN PLAY

The following is the full story of the screen play "The Beat of the City", now showing at the Capitol Cinema. It is adapted by Jack Lait from the original motion picture story by W. R. Burnett.

CHAPTER VII.

Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick lived oper the river—lived in a modest little home which was exactly like two score other modest little homes in the district. The only difference in these homes, like peas in a pod, were the numbers over the doors. He knew other coppers who were getting the same salary as he got who lived more ostentatiously, some in swanky apartments in buildings they owned, some in the rococo residential sections. These coppers had cars, expensive cars, too, and their wives put on ultra-priced furs and high-spiced airs. But none of these coppers could hold their heads as high as Fightin' Jim. There was a reason.....

When he left headquarters on this evening he felt that something was in the air. He couldn't quite put his finger on it. Some of his old friends, higher in rank had come in and spoken to him on matter-of-fact things, and seemed ready to tell him something else, but had left without any intimation of their mission. So Fightin' Jim wanted to walk home and think things over. . .

The thoughts that intagliated themselves on his mind were swift etchings of the scenes in a wide-open town. These thoughts nauseated him, for he well knew that any city with 18,000 coppers peppered through it could offer no alibi for organized vice. As he strode along his face was serious and grim. His thoughts were grim and serious. His mind worked with dizzy rapidity—

. . .An endless chain of pint bottles jiggling on a carrier passing under a corking and top-labelling machine . . . A long caravan of liquor trucks passing through the darkened streets . . . A section of a black-and-tan dance floor, bodies glued together and bobbing to barbaric strains . . . spinning roulette wheels surrounded by nerve-tense men and women in evening clothes. . . a cheap-looking punk suckling a girl from a flask on the edge of a taxi-dance floor . . . a tough-looking yegg digging in a barrel of apples and drawing out a sub-machine gun . . . a madam in a door-way beckoning to a long line of painted girls in loose kimonos. . . a gangster backing up an alley, firing as he retreated—

Fightin' Jim gritted his teeth. His feet pounded on the pavement. He clenched his fists.

"Damn it all!" he exclaimed aloud. "I'd like a chance to clean up things. All this only makes crooks out of coppers and killers out of crooks!"

He had reached his door. He stooped and picked up a toy truck which lay on its side. He smiled and tucked it under his arm and opened the door. The placating odor of well-cooked food met his nostrils. In the living room he saw Mary, sitting beneath a lamp, sewing. He tip-toed in, stole behind her chair and then threw his arms around her neck and kissed her.

"Oh, Jim!" she cried, "You frightened me so!"

"Where's the kid?" asked Jim, "He's left this truck on the front door step again for somebody to break their necks on——"

"Don't scold him Jim," begged Mary. "You're a little late aren't you? Supper's been waitin'."

"Yes I walked home. I'm as hungry as the——"

He was interrupted by a shrill blast of a police whistle. He smiled.

"The postman," he said, starting to throw off his coat. Mickey came racing in, loudly blowing the whistle, several letters in his hand. Jim reached down and grabbed him up and hugged him, whereupon Mickey let go a loud blast in his ear. He let him drop quickly and frowned, but Mickey continued to blow the whistle and thrust forth the letters. Jim took them casually, glanced at them and then quickly isolated one. His steady hand shook as he held it. He threw the others on the table, and opened the one in his hand as he sat down.

" . . . And because this reorganization of the department goes into effect immediately, you are hereby advised you must report for duty at Glendale station not later than Thursday.

(Signed) George Burton

CHIEF OF POLICE."

"Supper's on the table, Jim," called Mary.

"I don't think I'll eat anything," said Jim in a hollow voice, his arms dropping to his sides.

Guiseppe Belmonte, fat and sleek overlord of vice, viciousness and violence, leaned back in his huge handcarved chair, which sat on a raised dais like the throne of a feudal prince. His patent-leather clad feet were thrust forward and rested on a silk cushion. He slowly blinked his eyes and raised now and then to his lips a long black salt-water stogie—the last vestige of his street-cleaning days.

Far different was the layout of this movie-set hideaway from the bare office where Fightin' Jim Fitzpatrick had picked him up a week before. Heavy velvet draperies, huge plush over-stuffed chairs, soft Oriental prayer rugs, paintings in massive gold frames with little shadow-lights above them, soft, colored diffused lights—thus was appointed the Big Boy's throne room.

Daisy Beaumont seemed lost in a gargantuan chair sitting directly in front of Belmonte on his throne. Trimly attired in a blue tailored suit and saucy little hat with a red feather, she sat hands folded in her lap, waiting for Belmonte to speak. When she had been ushered in he had merely nodded and majestically waved his hand to her seat.

"I am informed," he said at length in a lazy, indifferent voice, "that Jim Fitzpatrick's brother, Ed, has tumbled for my little secretary."

"Former secretary," calmly corrected Daisy, smiling.

Belmonte merely shrugged and the stogie went to his mouth once more.

"Don't you know," he continued, letting his large, sad eyes rest upon her, "that once in, always in?—it's the law."

"Listen, Belmonte!" exclaimed Daisy, bobbing to an upright position, "I don't know much about your affairs—and what little I do know I've long ago forgot. You say, once in, always in. The cops say, once in always in. Can't a girl go straight? Just because some dirty skunks jammed her does she always have to lead the life of a crook? The cop say, 'Do this for us, or we'll do that to you.' You say the same thing. I'm not a crook and I'm not in any racket. If I happen to meet a cop and I like him and he likes me—ain't we both human beings?"

"I think it's a great idea for the cop liking you, Daisy," said Belmonte, taking an interest in his stogie. "But I don't care so much about you liking the cop—get me?"

Once again his eyes turned on her, but this time the lids narrowed a bit. Then Belmonte shrugged again and began to smoke.

"But——" she blusted.

Belmonte raised a pudgy hand and a huge diamond scintillated in the vari-colored light.

"Im running' my own show," he said, "I don' take any interference from cops—and certainly not from molls—what might know, a thing or two about the Dopey Boys."

"You're a liar!" cried Daisy glaring at him. "If I steered one of the Dopey Boys I didn't know him from any of the other men who you introduced me to. I think now you're trying to panic me. I don't know anything about that Dopey affair——."

"Well, I don't pither," yawned Belmonte. "But you see, the word has been passed out—oh, maybe by some stool who plays the game both ways—that Dopey was steered by one o' my blondes. They won't be nice when the dicks get the gal's name—will it?"

"Damn you, Belmonte—you've double-teamed me!"

"Me?" and a hurt expression passed over Belmonte's fat, greasy face. "Me? Do you think I'd frame a dame? I play the game with bigger cars than queens. But think it over."

"Well, what do you want, Belmonte?" asked Daisy hopelessly.

"Nothing — nothing — I'd just like to help along that boy friend o' yours. Why, he don't make enough now to buy you nice things—on a square copper's salary—poof!"

CHAPTER VIII

Glendale was the limbo of lost cops. It was one of those quiet, peaceful little suburbs which just came within the pale of a municipality, and with which over-zealous cops, when they arrested someone with a political drag, were threatened.

"Lay off, flatfoot!" the peeved ward-heeler would exclaim, "or I'll have you transferred out to Glendale where you'll be picking the burrs outta your socks."

Of course there were other places on the outskirts of the city where the disfavored cop might be exiled. But if he lived on the other edge of town he was sentenced to Glendale. If he lived in Glendale he was transferred to North Woods, which was smack across the big burg. It would have been just too nice to have him work in the same precinct in which he lived.....

Glendale was the longest car-ride from the home of Captain Jim Fitzpatrick, and to Glendale he was sent, showing that his demotion was not a mere department routine matter. He had incurred the wrath of the higher mugwumps and they sought to have it impressed on him in a nice, significant way. They might have put it thus:

"Get out your chewing gum and solitaire deck and bide a while in Glendale."

Captain Fitzpatrick took it as the "breaks". He gritted his teeth, set his Irish jaw, and dug out his musty captain's uniform, which smelled of mothballs. He patted Mary on the head and she smiled cheerily, for that's the kind of wife Mary was. And he went to Glendale.

The first week or so was one of stagnant inactivity. A dog had been found unmuzzled. ... A little baby tottled away from the doorstep and for time it looked like a real kidnapping, until they found it around the corner behind some bushes. ..... A woman threw a stone at a neighbour's chicken because the predatory creature was looking for virgin fields in her garden..... A cat was marooned up a telephone pole for two hours—

It was an exciting life in Glendale. So Captain Fitzpatrick simply settled back, began brushing up on the city ordinances and a few pointers in police maneuvers and got in a lot of pistol practise. It was in quiet, ennui - ridden, lassitude-sodden Glendale that Lieutenants John Makowsky and Tom Deegan, his former assistants on the Homicide Squad, found him one bright afternoon when they both had a day off together.

"It's great to see you guys", said Jim, as he grasped their hands. 'It's like a good dream come true.' How's the old detail working? I don't read so much about it any more. How's Ed? He hasn't been home for a week. Why don't you guys say something? You look like a couple of banshees at a wake."

"The old detail's shot to hell," sorrowfully offered Mac.

"Ed's okay," warily answered Tom. 'He likes his good times—but he'll make a crack detective some day. He's got the old Fitzpatrick stuff in him hasn't he?"

Jim nodded slowly, avoiding the gaze of the other two. They shuffled their feet. But an instant later the trio was to be electrified to action by the startling clang of the alarm bell. The Desk Sergeant, pudgy and panting, hurled into the room. He shouted:

"It's the bank, Captain! Stick up! They killed the cashier!"

"Whoop! Just in time for the party!" shouted Mac.

"Let's go, Fitz!" cried Tom. The

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

Research In Textile Manufacture

Suggested Changes In "Blow-Room" Process

(By "Textile Engineer.")

A good deal of attention is recently being paid to improvements in the machinery of cotton spinning. The following account of the further discussion on "The Blowroom Process," that was resumed under the auspices of the Bombay Textile and Engineering Association is sure, therefore, to be read with interest. The previous discussion on this subject has appeared in the "Textile Page" on 7th and 14th July, 1932.

Mr. Kulkarni at the outset stated that the modern practice was to connect the Hopper Bale Breaker and the Chrighton Opener followed by the pneumatic arrangement, while the usual practice in many mills was to attach to the Hopper Bale Breaker, the Hopper Feeder and the porcupine opener with pneumatic arrangemeant to the Carighton's Opener. He wanted to know the opinion of the members present regarding the effect on cotton due to change in process which he said, he came across in an issue of the "Textile Mercury."

Mr. N. Devidas of the Mysore Spinning Mills, thought that the new practice would certainly improve the cotton, but the question was whether the Chrighton Opener would be able to take up the production of the Hopper Breaker which was about 16,000 to 20,000 lbs. per day, while that of the Chrighton Opener was about 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. per day. Mr. Kulkarni here suggested that the question of consuming the production of the bale breaker could either be solved by putting a powerful fan in the exhaust opener or by increasing one Chighton's Opener, if the arrangement gave beneficial results.

LIMITATIONS OF BALE-BREAKER.

It was generally agreed that the bale breaker was able to open out cotton to a certain extent but it had its limitations. The cotton as it came out from the bale breaker was not sufficiently broken to rise up from the bottom of the Chrightons Opener where the cotton was supposed to throw off leaves, broken seeds, and other small particles of impurities. It was therefore necessary to introduce a Hopper Feeder with a Porcupine Opener between the bale breaker and the chrightons opener, so that cotton would be properly opened to give up the impurities when treated by the chrightons opener. The introduction of the hopper feeder also regulated the feed of the cotton thus helping in getting the even weight per yard of lap. It was also agreed that the pneumatic arrangement should always be after the chrightons opener so that all the remaining dirt present in the loose cotton after it left the chrightons opener would be conveniently removed, thus producing a cleaner lap. Mr. Kulkarni then stated that the practice in modern days was to adopt more hoppers and more feed regulating motions which gave greater evenness to the lap but the linking up of the bale breaker with the chrightons opener was recently reported in some textile journals.

It was here suggested that a new "high draft" opener as made by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, if adopted with the chrightons opener would give somewhat better results as that opener was supposed to produce better opened cotton, but the question of the difference in productive capacity of both the machines remained unsolved.

ARRANGEMENT OF PEDALS.

Mr. Kulkarni then raised a very important and intelligent point in connection with the arrangement of pedals in the feed regulating motion on the lap especially when different kinds of cottons were used for the production of coarse and fine counts which was the order of the day. He observed that the pedals should be lighter for fine counts and when a fine cotton was passed through the heavy pedals there would be greater unevenness in the lap. Explaining as to why he brought out such miner details he said that as mills were thinking to spin fine counts it was imperative to know the limitations of the existing machinery and changes necessary in it for successful working and the question of pedals in the feed regulating motion was one which required a serious consideration. He further emphasised that he had a discussion with the makers who stated that the pedals differed in weight and width depending upon the class of work which they were required to carry out. None could say emphatically over this point as it was not tried anywhere by anybody.

NO NEED FOR RIGID TYPE BEATER.

Reverting again to the point of single process arrangement of forming lap without any rigid beater Mr. Kulkarni stated that the latest arrangement had done away with the rigid type of beaters and the lap was formed only at the last stage. The cotton after it was converted into the form of a lap was not beaten again as it was the case today, where laps were doubled on the intermediate and finished scutcher. It was stated that the beating of cotton in the form of a sheet appeared to the common sense to be causing great injury to the cotton which meant simply weakening of the cotton fibres. It was also stated that the present system of forming a lap was to ascertain extent defective because the layer of the lap at the top and bottom was softer

(Continued on Page 9).

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In the old days, when money was plentiful, cloth sold itself, so to speak, and the ordinary intermediates were found fairly satisfactory. But to-day things are different---the public has no wish to pay for all these middlemen's profits; so, far-seeing firms such as EDSU sell direct to the public, who thus are able to enjoy the economies of the "Factory to family" policy. Come to an EDSU shop and you will see for yourself the amazing cheapness of EDSU materials. You will have the whole range of EDSU products to choose from, a range wide enough to ensure you finding something that will suit your tastes.

Striped Shirts from Rs. 2/4.

EDSU FABRICS

THE SEAL OF EDSU EFFICIENCY

EDSU shops give you the choice of buying your cloth by the yard, or of buying made-up articles. Everything for your home or your personal wardrobe is stocked, and everything has the EDSU cheapness.

9, Forbes Street, Fort.

67, Esplanade Road, Fort.

340 B, Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla.

EDSU shops contain bargains for both men and women.
If ever you want any cloth for your home, no matter for what purpose, you may rely implicitly on EDSU.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Shravan Shood 10, 1938.
Parsi—Aspandad 9, 1301.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 8, 1351.
Sunrise 6h 18m
Sunset—7h 9m.
Hightide—7-56, 19-08.
Lowtide—0-34, 14-12.
Phases of the moon:—Full moon 16th Aug. 7h 12m p.m. last quarter 24th Aug., 0h. 51m., p.m.; New moon, 1st Sept. 1 h 25 m: a.m.
Municipal Corporation 4-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Capitol: Norma Shearer in "Bet Us Be Gay". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Reducing". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Brothers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior: "His Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Globe: "Chatra-Bakavali". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. matinee Friday at 3 p.m.
Krishna Cinema: "Gulbakavli". Daily 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Opera House: "Merchant of Venice" at 6 p. m. "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" by Bernard Shaw at 10 p.m.
Pathe: "Scarface". Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace Talkies (Byculla): "A Free Soul". Daily 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. to-day matinee at 4 p.m.
Rialto: "See America Thirst" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day (Thursday) at 4. m.
Wellington: "Paris-Beguin". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records, 9-10 p.m., News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates 9-20 p.m. Popular Songs by Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwetkar (Sarangi).

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregstered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "President Harrison" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday (12th inst.).

BOMBAY CURRENCY OFFICE ASSOCIATION.

The 9th annual general mSeeting of the Bombay Currency office Association will be held on Friday next at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Currency Office Building. Mr. A. H. Kirtikar, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY ...

The number ofpatients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 6th August, 1932 was 247; of these 160 were males and 87 females.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Clinical meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-morrow, (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.), when a discussion on "Uterine Sarcoma" will be opened.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be a public lecture on "Astrology and Its Application to Daily Life" by Sjt. Babasaheb of the Universal Astrological Bureau on Saturday at 6-15 p.m. at the Association Premises.

AFGHAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

A reception in celebration of the 14th National Day of Afghan Independence is announced by the Acting Afghan Consul, Agha Abdulla Khan Mazun at the Royal Afghan Consulate, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay, on Friday next, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.)

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Cathay" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the same day.

Swastik League Ambulance Service

Hon. Secretary, the Publicity Sub-Committee, Swastik League, writes:—

The Motor Ambulance Service of the Swastik League will not be available to the public from (Wednesday) 10th August) for a period of one week.

Congress Volunteer Jailed

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Congress volunteer, who was arrested yesterday by the Maharbuvri police at C. P. Tank for selling unauthorised news-sheets, was convicted this evening under section 18 (1) of the Indian Press Emergency Act by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

HOW CHOWNA EFFECTED ARRESTS IN BHANDHARI STREET

Carried A Pistol In One Hand And Lathi In Another, Says An Eye-Witness

MR. OSCAR BROWN ON THE POWERS OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES

BOMBAY, Wednesday

"Now, now, Mr. Manker. It is because laymen, do not know their rights that we flourish. The moment they begin to realise their rights we will have to shut down," observed Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court Mazagaon, to-day when Mr W K Manker, the police prosecutor asked a defence witness if he knew his rights as a citizen. In the case in which Raghunath Gangaji and 10 other Hindus stand charged with rioting and stone-throwing at a mosque in Bhandari Street. Mr H M Chowna, the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, directed the arrest of the above accused on May 30 and gave evidence for the prosecution a few days ago.

M.L.C AS DEFENCE WITNESS

Today, at the hearing of the witnesses in the above case, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and two landlords gave evidence for the defence and narrated in detail as to how Mr. Chowna, the Honorary Magistrate, effected the arrests of all the above accused.

Mr. B P Wadke M.L.C and a member of the Peace Committee owning a building at Bhandari Street said that he was on duty at the Bhandari Street on May 30 between 9 a.m and 8 p.m. He never saw Mr Chowna visit that place. The witness gave further evidence regarding the topograpy of the place of the incident. He saw a few Muslims being arrested by a police officer from that locality for incendiarism. He did not see actually what had happened. He only heard that a Wood Depot belonging to a Hindu was set fire to

CHOWNA WITH PISTOL AND LATHI

Mr. Jagjivandas Parmanand, proprietor of the Aryan Watch Company, Girgaon Road, giving evidence said that on May 30 at about 10 a.m. he was standing on the second floor of a building on Bhandari Street. He saw Mr. Chowna and a few other police constables come into the street. They came and stood in front of the house. Mr. Chowna carried a pistol in one hand and a lathi in the other Mr. Chowna knocked at the door of a shop in the building which belonged to the witness. On getting no answer to his knock Mr. Chowna looked up and on seeing the witness pointed the pistol at him and called out "Open the door, if not I will shoot you."

The witness came down and opened the door of the building which was usually being kept closed during the riot days. Mr. Chowna went up to the first floor with witness and on seeing that there were none excepting two ladies sitting in the passage, went up the third floor and after arresting some persons came down. He handed over the arrested persons, the tenants of the witness to police custody and went towards the Falkland Road.

After the cross-examination by the police prosecutor the Magistrate asked the witness. "Why did you not get frightened when Mr. Chowna pointed the pistol and instead of getting inside your room and bolting yourself as usually everybody would do under such circumstances you came down and opened the door?"

"AN EMPTY SHOW"

Witness—I knew that the man who was pointing the pistol was some responsible officer with some police constables with him. Mr. Chowna's pointing out the pistol at me, I knew was an empty show.

Prosecutor—Did you know who that responsible officer was?

Witness—I came to know later. When i came down and asked a friend of mine as to who this man I was told he was Mr. Chowna, Honorary Magistrate.

Dagdo Raghoba, an old man, owner of a house in Bhandari Street, giving evidence said that accused nine and ten were his tenants. Accused nine lived on the second floor and ten on the ground floor. The witness said that usually they kept the main door closed. On May 30 between 11 and 12, 10 or 12 police constables with a 'saheb' came up to his house.

Counsel:—Who was that 'saheb.'

CHINASET

Witness:—Chinaset (meaning Mr. Chowna) (Laughter).

The door being closed, it was broken open and Mr. Chowna and the police constables went up to the third floor of the building straight. Mr. Chowna questioned the witness as to who he was. On his informing him that he was the owner of the building Mr. Chowna and the policemen got down. The witness followed him. Mr. Chowna arrested accused nine on the second floor and accused ten from the ground floor and handed them over to the police custody.

Madhavaram Viswanath, a manager in an electric firm in the Fort having a house in Bhandari Street deposed that on May 30, Mr. Chowna and some police constables came up to his house and knocked at the closed door. The witness informed the first accused, who was a servant with him to open the door. Mr Chowna entered the building after handing over the first accused to the police custody. Mr. Chowna went up to the first floor and said that he was arresting the witness. On the witness informing him that he was the landlord and none of the rioters lived there let him go and went up. From the third floor Mr. Chowna arrested two masalawallahs. While bringing them down, the witness informed Mr. Chowna that the arrested persons were respctable merchants and his tenants and had not taken part in the riots. They were let go. He went down to the ground floor and took away with him the first accused.

WOULD NOT HEAR HIM

Cross-examined by Mr. Manker the witness said that he did remonstrate with Mr. Chowna regarding the first accused, but the Honorary Magistrate would not hear him and took him away with the police.

Nagindas Lallubhai, a dye merchant deposed that accused numbers six and seven were his servants and living on the Duncan Road. On the day in question they were standing on the ground floor and were arrested by the police. He could not tell as to why they were arrested.

WENT TO BUY PROVISIONS

Eknath Esu also gave evidence for the defence and said that accused number 8 and he were living at Thakurdwar had been to the Null bazar to purchase some provisions on the day in question. As they were filling the provisions in the cart they heard of some rioting and the witness ran into the shop and the accused ran away. He was later informed that his companion was arrested by the police.

POWERS OF HONORARY MAGISTRATE

The Magistrate before framing the charge wanted to hear the defence counsel as well as the police prosecutor on certain points of law which arose from the case. He wanted to give time to the counsel.

Referring to the case the Magistrate observed, "A number of cases involving the powers of Honorary Magistrates while on duty are cropping up before us. It is essential that we give some definite ruling on this point. It may or may not be accepted by the higher tribunal."

MUST KNOW THE LIMITS

Continuing the Magistrate said "Is an Honorary Magistrate in the course of his duty empowered to enter a private building? This point must be cleared. Some ruling must be given. The Honorary Magistrates have done a great deal during the riots to alleviate the feelings and the excitement of the public but at the same time there will always be a few—very, very few—who would abuse their powers. It is essential that they aught to know their limits."

"Assuming that I accept the defence evidence" continued the Magistrate "I will have to say something about the limits of powers of honorary magistrates."

The case was postponed for arguments and order to August 13.

"CONGRESS PAPERS" SEIZED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay C. I. D. raided this morning, a room at Borah Bazar Street and seized a large number of papers alleged to be connected with Congress activities.

Two volunteers were arrested to-day in front of Whiteaways on a charge of picketing.

WORLI TAXI HOLD-UP

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Ahmed Sayed and Esuf Ibrahim, who were arrested last night by the Bombay C. I. D. were placed to-day, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of robbery. The magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till August 24.

The police, in applying for remand of the accused to custody, stated that on August 3, the accused along with others engaged a taxi at Grant Road, and had a drive to Worli and Mahim, Barnard Xavier, the driver of the car, was robbed by them.

"Merchant Of Venice"

Mr. Grant Anderson's "Shylock" has been a great success with the city's student community. The play has been for their benefit, and on request extended. There will be two shows to-day at 3 and 6 p.m. To-morrow, Friday, there will be only one at 6 p.m.

A CORRECTION

In our report of the case in which Miss Maniben Kara, the well-known labour leader, and member of the Bombay Corporation, was convicted on charges of sedition and creating class-hatred, it was stated that Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, addressed the Magistrate on the question of sentence on behalf of the accused. We regret this was an error. Mr. Talyarkhan who conducted the case at the previous hearings, instructed by Mr. Kanuga, was not present on this occasion. The remarks attributed to Mr. Talyarkhan in our report were made by Mr. Kanuga in pleading for a lenient sentence.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEE GETS 8 YEARS R. I.

Bombay, Wednesday.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Barlee sentenced one Ramchandrasingh Gajadarsingh, a Hindu aged 32 to eight years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury convicting him of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Advocate General with Mr Marzaban Mistry appeared for the prosecution and Mr. H. A. Hussein for the defence.

BEHIND WAGON

The accused who was an employee in the Railway Workshop at Parel assaulted with a knife Munesar Jadhu working in the same workshop, on March 2 last. The accused then concealed himself behind a wagon nearby and inflicted injuries on himself to show that the other man had attacked him first. Munesar died in the hospital.

The jury having unanimously found him guilty, the judge sentenced him as above.

Fire In Hosiery Shop

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Heaps of neck-ties, hats, collars suit-cases and leather-wear were damaged by a fire which broke out in Weldon Shop in Oomrigar Building in Crawford Market on Wednesday night.

The Fire Brigade was communicated with when smoke was seen issuing out of the shop which was closed.

The fire-men broke open the doors of the shop, turned the water-hose and brought the fire under control.

The extent of damage is not known.

The shop belongs to a Muslim Cassum Haji Dada and the contents of the shop are insured for Rs. 20,000.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 10.

Silver Ready	17 7/8
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	17 15/16
Higher	1/16

Tone of market:—Speculators bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Silver Ready	55	14	0
Silver Forward	56	2	0
Silver Shravan	56	14	0
Gold Ready	29	7	0
Gini Gold	18	7	0

COMPLAINT OF DEFAMATION AGAINST SIR N. CHOKSEY

High Court Dismisses Medico's Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanavati at the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Madanlal N. Talati, L.C.P.S., against the order of Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, dismissing his complaint of defamation against Sir Nasarwanji Choksey.

ORIGIN OF CASE.

The case arises from the public controversy going on for some time on the question whether holders of L.C.P.S., degree of Bombay and other inferior degrees should or should not be included in the All-India Medical Register contemplated by the All-India Medical Council Bill now before the Legislative Assembly. The respondent belonged to the school of opinion which maintained that holders of L.C.P. and S.' should not be put on the same footing as the holders of the British and Indian University degrees. To support his view he wrote a letter in the "Times of India" in the course of which he stated "unfortunately it has so happened that the majority of licentiates (i.e., L.C.P. and S.'s) have settled down to practice in towns and big cities lowering the standard of practice in those places through unhealthy competition with the latter."

These words, the complainant alleged, were defamatory of that group of practitioners to which he belonged.

The magistrate had dismissed the complaint. Against this the complainant filed this appeal to the High Court.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

It was urged for the complainant, that the magistrate erred in holding that the words were not "per se" defamatory and that the allegation is too sweeping a generalisation to affect the individual members of the class against which it was made.

The appeal was dismissed by their Lordships.

Police Haul Bundle Of Tri-Colours

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED SEQUEL TO RAID

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay C. I. D. raided on Wednesday night a room in a building in Sheikh Memon Street which was supposed to be the Congress head-quarters, and arrested two persons.

The police, among other things, seized a bundle of tri-coloured flags and other Congress literature, including a list of volunteers.

Sub-Inspector Vani was in charge of the raiding operation.

CONGRESS PICKETS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Four Congress pickets were arrested this afternoon, in Dawa Bazar, Princess Street.

The C. I. D. kept a watch and arrested a man who was supposed to be directing the picketing operations.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday tenders to the amount of £915,000 at 1s. 6-3 32d. were received and allotted approximately 54-1/2 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 17th August 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T T ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 10.

Previous Closing	3.47	7/8
To-day's Closing	3.49	1/4

T T ON NEW YORK

London, August 10.

Previous Closing	3.47	1/8
To-day's Opening	3.49	1/4
To-day's Closing	3.49	1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

New York, Aug. 10.

Previous Closing Rate	6.97
To-day's Opening Rate	6.88
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	7.14
Difference	+.17

BROACH EXPECTATIONS.

July/August	Rs. 205
April/May	Rs. 217

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

Previous Closing Rate	5.15
To-day's Opening Rate	5.10
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.22
Difference	+.07

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug. 10.
Alavi, Constantire, Jeddah.
Golconda, Devies, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

Bombay Aug. 11
Victoria, Benjamine, Genoa.
Havre Maru, Itow, Kobe.
Ockenfels, Voss, Hamburg.

LOADING

Agust, 10.

Steamer Lauterfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Ranchi for China and Japan.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Golconda for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S S Ranchi:—The P & O S N Company's English mail steamer Ranchi is expected to arrive here to-day at about (3 p. m.) from London with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, a general cargo and 119 passengers and hence she will sail for China and Japan same day.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT

S S Victoria:—The M. Italiana Company's mail steamer Victoria will sail to-day at about (1 a. m.) for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alavi:—The T M Company's steamer, Alavi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 196 pilgrims

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golconda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru will sail today for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ockenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd. Steamer Ockenfels will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

BOMBAY'S WATER SUPPLY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Bombay is now consuming more water. During the week ending August 6, the city used 825 millions gallons of water which 26 million gallons more the corresponding period last year Of this 672 million gallons came from the Tansa lake. The Vehar lake, which is not yet full, contributed only 130 million gallons. This is 36 million gallons less than last year. The Tulsi lake maintained last year's quota while the Powai lake gave one million gallons less.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY At 6-30 and 10 P. M.
NORMA SHEARER
IN THE SPARKLING PLAY
LET US BE GAY
NEXT SATURDAY

Ramon NOVARRO will thrill you as he makes love to her!
MATA HARI
An Unforgettable Drama with Lionel Barrymore
LEWIS STONE

SPECIAL BOOKING OFFICE OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
Book In Advance!

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
UNIVERSAL'S SMASHING COMEDY
SEE AMERICA THIRST
WITH THE FAMOUS COMEDIANS
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
HARRY LANGDON
BESSIE LOVE.
NEXT SATURDAY.
Stepping Out
WITH THE GRAND CAST OF FUN-MAKERS!
REGINALD DENNY
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

A MIGHTY SPECTACLE
UNITED ARTISTS SUPER
SCARFACE

THERE ARE MORE THRILLS IN THIS PICTURE THAN ANY OTHER YOU HAVE SEEN
RUTHLESS GANGSTER WARFARE SAID TO DEPICT THE LIFE OF
AL CAPONE
AMERICA'S STAR GANGSTER
PATHE CINEMA
EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10—FREE LIST SUSPENDED

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1932

DOES HE WANT IT ?

From the joint statement issued by Indian political leaders all over the country it is plain that the unity achieved in face of the sudden change in the procedure adopted by the Secretary of State for India, still stands and that no amount of invidious propaganda has been able to make any breach in it. Nothing has been said or done by Sir Samuel Hoare since his statement of policy on June 27, to induce Indian leaders to change their attitude toward the Government. While all kind of reports have been spread by papers like the London "Times" that the British Cabinet have given up the untenable attitude taken up by the Secretary of State, so far no authoritative pronouncement has been made either by the Premier or Sir Samuel Hoare.

A NATIONAL ATTITUDE.

For the last few days the country has been told that the Premier has now taken up the consideration, if not the direction, of Indian affairs, and that he is going to do something more in accordance with his professed principles. But neither the Premier nor the Secretary of State for India has cared to make the slightest advance in the direction of a reapproachment with those Indian politicians who have always been anxious to co-operate with the Government for the political advancement of India. Since the new policy of Whitehall goes back to Simon Commission methods, it is only natural that the Liberals should adopt the same attitude as they did towards that Commission. The Round Table Conference method was an indication more of the attitude of the British Government towards India, than of anything else. It showed that a new constitution for this country can only be arrived at through consultation on equal terms and agreement in decision, however divergent they may be, and that it could not be imposed from outside, irrespective of the wishes and consent of the Indian people

EVEN THE PRINCES.

We are amazed that a few friends of India in England should now have made an effort to seduce the Liberal leaders by wrongly interpreting the statement of Sir Samuel Hoare, and giving him unnecessary credit for things which he does not mean. According to his statement in the Commons, the work of the Consultative Committee is to continue and when it is over the Joint Parliamentary Committee is to consider the plan and will have "the powers to confer with the representatives of Indian opinion." Indians are to be consulted only as "assessors", and there is no guarantee that their opinion will be accepted. This is a situation repugnant to the self-respect of the majority of Indian Liberals and it is small wonder they have refused to co-operate with the Government in these circumstances. Even the Princes have now refused to lend their support to the new methods adopted by the Secretary of State. It is surprising, in face of all this, that British Liberals, like Prof. Gilbert Murray should think it honourable to induce Indian leaders of the type of Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Sir T. B. Sapru to change their attitude and to work hand-in-hand with the Government on terms which constitute a complete break with the principle of settlement by agreement. The writers of the letter admit that they themselves have had occasion to differ from Sir Samuel Hoare on "specific questions relating to India", but they "believe he is right in suggesting that the breakdown is due, at least partly to the kind of misunderstandings which are apt to arise when difficult negotiations are carried on over long distances." No body asked him to conduct such "long distance" negotiations, but his statement itself leaves no room for "misunderstandings."

NO SPEED MERCHANTS.

Neither Sir Samuel Hoare nor the Viceroy have given the slightest indication before this since they have been in the saddle, that they are anxious to expedite the advent of Self-Government in India. On the contrary their progress has been most dilatory. The Consultative Committee itself was not a business proposition and it was only summoned by the Viceroy when he had no other pre-occupations. The delay, therefore, was not due to the inherent defects in the Round Table Conference methods themselves, but to the persons who were directly responsible for putting that policy into effect. These good people seem to believe that the British Government are committed to a definite policy and that they cannot go back on it. But the very fact that Sir Samuel has preferred to turn his back on the solemn promise of the British Government contained in the White Paper show that the "misunderstanding" is not on the part of Indian politicians but their British friends

THEY CAN END IT.

It is open to Whitehall or Simla to end the deadlock any moment if they so desire, but they do not if these friends are really anxious that the process of constitution-making should be speeded up then they would do well to approach the Premier to assert himself and put his many promises, made in the past, into effect. The whole attitude of the Government, since Sir Samuel and Lord Willingdon took the direction into their hands, has changed for the worse and there is no gainsaying it. It is a great pity that these good ladies and gentlemen should have lent their services to so doubtful a cause as the one they have undertaken of making a breach in the united front so far presented by the most influential section of those politicians who have always showed an anxiety to offer their friendly assistance to the Government. That co-operation has been spurned, and the inference is that Sir Samuel Hoare is not concerned whether he gets to it back or not.

"Intolerable Humiliation"

When on Tuesday Government themselves published the news that the "Communal Award" would be announced "in the near future", it was clear that the future was very near. The very next day brought the definite news that the award will be announced on the morning of Wednesday, August 17. The date will not come as a surprise to those who had learnt weeks ago from the "Chronicle" forecast that the award would be announced on the 15th or 16th August. Evidently, it does not suit Government to publish it on the very day we specified. Nor does it suit them to publish it without some preparatory propaganda. So they have issued a lengthy note referring to the circumstances in which the award is being announced and the great value which they think attaches to it. But in doing so the note falls into a misrepresentation of certain facts.

INCORRECT AND UNFAIR

For instance, it says: "It should be emphasised that since the British Government were reluctant to devise a settlement, and since the Indians appealed to them to do so, the latter have no moral justification whatever for commenting unfavourably on the provisions contained in it." Now, even if Indians had appealed to the Government, they would not forfeit their right to comment justly and, if necessary, unfavourably on the award, though it might be their duty morally to accept it. But as a matter of fact, Indians never asked Government to arbitrate on the communal question. Government themselves admit in their note that when at the second Round Table Conference, the Premier offered to give a temporary decision provided that every member signed an agreement pledging himself in advance to support it, "this offer was not accepted." But merely because later the Consultative Committee agreed to appeal to the British Government to devise a settlement, it is incorrect and unfair to say that Indians 'appealed" to Government to arbitrate.

HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY.

If the appeal of the Consultative Committee, could be fathered on Indians as a whole, why, Sir Samuel Hoare might appoint another Committee to-day and get it to appeal to him tomorrow to frame a constitution for India and then publish his constitution with a warning to the people that having once appealed to him to frame a constitution, they "have no moral justification whatever for commenting unfavourably on the provisions contained in it." That would of course be the height of absurdity. But Government's present claim to be above criticism as an arbitrator accepted by Indians is not much less absurd. If the Government wish to be taken seriously they may as well take the people a little more seriously.

HAD NO CHANCE.

We have always deeply deplored the failure of the communities concerned to devise a settlement of their own and have repeatedly urged them to renew their efforts in that direction despite the notorious difficulties in their way. But when Government, of all parties, say that when early this year the R. T. C. delegates "returned to India with the exhortations of the Prime Minister fresh in their minds", "they failed ..... to make any serious, concerted efforts to arrive at a settlement," we cannot but ask if they gave an honest chance to the Congress and the Nationalist Muslim Party to make any serious concerted efforts. It was the Congress that took the foremost part in bringing about the Lucknow Pact and it is the Congress and the new Nationalist Muslim Party alone that can bring about a new Pact. Government first jail the principal leaders of both these bodies and then twit the people with not having made any serious efforts to settle the communal question! When the award is published, it will be duly accorded every comment that it deserves, notwithstanding Government's wish to be above criticism in the matter. Meanwhile, their elaborate defence of communal representation even in the preliminary note gives a fair indication of the general policy of their decisions. Dr. Ansari has good reason to fear the consequences of an award based on separate electorates with reservation even for majorities. But the best way to avert such consequences is for all Nationalist Hindus and Muslims to redouble their efforts to bring about a settlement, of their own on sound national lines. As Mr. M. C. Chagla says, an external award imposed upon us is an "intolerable humiliation."

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION

—:o:—

It seems that the Government are determined to reopen the Andamans as a penal settlement for political prisoners from India. In this as in several other matters Government have flouted public opinion throughout India. The Bengal Government's refusal even to disclose the names of the prisoners to be deported is in keeping with their indifference to public opinion. We do not know whether they will inform even the relatives of the prisoners concerned before the latter are shipped out of the country. It is impossible to believe that under the new Reforms any Government would venture to continue the Andamans as a penal settlement. The expenditure to be now incurred in deporting a hundred or more Indian prisoners will be absolutely thrown away. Nor is the policy of striking terror in the hearts of the people likely to conciliate the people or restore peace. However, it will not be long before the futility of repression is once more brought home to Government.

BOMBAY NEEDS MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE

Serious Menace To City's Health Follows Abolition Of Post

CONTRIBUTED BY B. S. TURKHAD.

The appointment of a Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases is being revived in the Corporation and it will not be out of place at this juncture to make a few observations regarding the advisability of having a permanent Municipal Court in Bombay—the first City in India—as they have it in Calcutta.

SEPARATE COURT, ONLY FOR A YEAR.

For many years past Municipal cases have been a regular feature of the Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates' work. They used to devote the best part of the afternoon on certain days in the week to the hearing and final disposal of such cases. The system worked well but the Corporation desired that it should work better. It wished that more time should be devoted to Municipal cases and for this purpose approached Government for the appointment of a Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases only. After some negotiation, a separate Court was established and functioned for a year only.

There is no doubt that the Municipal Court supplied a long-felt want since by the speedy disposal of cases it enabled the Municipality to reap a rich harvest of fines. For the one year of its existence the total amount collected in fines was Rs. 62,000/. Accordingly the public were entitled to expect that this Court would continue to function as a regular Court. Instead, by a large majority the Corporation decided that the Court should be abolished.

WHY IT WAS ABOLISHED

The reasons for abolition were two-fold. In the first place it was argued that on days when Municipal cases were tried the Magistrates trying them were able to dispose of their Board and to rise early. Surely this could not fairly be put forward as a reason for abolition. To my mind it was unfair to expect the Court to linger over the cases in order to kill time. The proper remedy would have been to stir up the Municipal Departments concerned to place more cases before the Court and so keep the Court fully occupied all the time with the result that arrears of Municipal cases would be disposed of and the harvest of fines increased.

The second, and probably the real reason, was a dispute between the Corporation and Government over the charges levied by Government for the Municipal Court, being in excess of the amount agreed upon as the Corporation's contribution. This dispute was a narrow one and could have been settled by negotiation. The Corporation, however, accused Government of a breach of contract and said that they could obtain a Magistrate on a much smaller salary (as was alleged to be the case in Calcutta) and so the Municipal Court was abolished after the short term of one year.

DROP IN FINES

What is the result? The Chief Presidency Magistrate warned the Municipal Commissioner when the question of abolition was being discussed that the Corporation in future would get no preference but would have to take its turn with every other litigant in the Police Courts, where the Boards were already congested. Accordingly Municipal cases are frequently postponed. Municipal Officers who ought to be attending to more important duties in the City spend whole hours haunting the corridors of the Court waiting for their cases to be taken up and go away disappointed. Since the abolition of the Municipal Court, the drop in the recovery of fines has been significant. From Rs. 62,000 the figure has dwindled to Rs. 19,000

WHAT IS THE RESULT?

Apart from the consideration of Municipal revenue being substantially affected, with which we are not concerned so much, there is the public health and sanitation of the city in general, which is also affected. Let me for a moment examine the present situation. If a landlord does not comply with the requirements of the Municipality, he is summoned to appear before the Magistrate to show cause why he should not be punished for failing to comply with Municipal requirements.

I am informed that during the period the Municipal Court was functioning, the landlords were alert and complied with Municipal requirements promptly. When the notice was served on them they were aware of the fact that failure to comply with the Municipal Notice forthwith, would drag them before the Municipal Court, which invariably inflicted deterrent fines. Now the Municipal Authorities serve their notices which, are seldom obeyed, and the cases get postponed from time to time and sometimes to an indefinite period. The landlords are indifferent, with the result that the health of the city suffers and the tenants are left to the sweet will of the landlords—a very undesirable situation indeed.

CITY'S HEALTH IGNORED

Whatever may be the point of rupture between the authorities concerned, the fact remains that the City's health is ignored which should be the first concern of a Municipality and the Corporation should rise above all these differences and sanction the appointment of the Magistrate. There must be a spirit of "give and take."

Notes of the Day

Unfair.

The fiat has gone forth from Sir Krishna Nair, Law Member, Madras, that "Law-breakers should not be allowed to sit for examinations." In reply to a question in the Council this Indian member of the Government admitted that in the past political prisoners, who were students, were allowed by him to appear for their examinations; but, he added, on reconsideration he felt he had made a mistake. Humane instinct expressed itself first. He has now smothered it but is unable to give any cogent reason for doing so. We do not know if he would go so far as to rusticate student prisoners for a term of years. In any case it is up to the students, professors and the public of Madras to lodge emphatic protests in various ways against the proposed unjust treatment of student prisoners. It is not wise for any Government to goad students into a spirit of Non-co-operation.

Nazi's Rise to Power.

The Nazis are going from bad to worse and have begun outrages on a larger and wider scale against both their opponents and innocent citizens. All this reminds us of the Fascist rise to power in Italy. There too they began in a small way with castor-oil and bludgeons, until the whole of Italy came under their sway. The Nazis who began in an equally small way are spreading their tentacles far and wide and have now commenced their bombing operations. If their activities are not snuffed out in time and the Nazis compelled to respect law and order, they will one day conquer Germany through sheer hooliganism. Von Papen is the creature of the Nazis and the Junkers want them to help their own game. But how long can this go on?

Shareholders' Wail.

A great deal of sympathy will be felt for the Shareholders' Association and their memorandum supplied to the Tariff Board. While everyone admits that the cotton mill industry in India has to be protected against unfair competition from outside, there is also a strong feeling that the general tax-payer ought not to be victimised for the sake of a few incompetent millowners. An industry which is now more than half-a-century old, and for all we know has taken a firm root in the soil, ought to meet outside competition, with raw material at its very door and a cheap labour supply. But what actually happens is that the Japanese, who have to get their cotton supplies from abroad, at the very first encounter throw the Bombay mill industry out of gear and the latter goes down and asks for protection and yet more protection. Whatever the millowners may say, they have failed to put their house in order, because they see nothing wrong in the present state of things, as long as the country is prepared to give protection to the industry.

Inherently Wrong.

The Shareholders' Association have made out a good case against the managing agency system which, of all countries flourishes in India alone to the immense profit of the agents and the chronic loss of the shareholders. According to their memorandum, the industry made a loss of 291 lakhs between 1927-1930, though the managing agents pocketed in the same period a neat and tidy sum of 82 lakhs in the shape of various allowances. No industry can stand this unnatural drain. The present Company law is heavily weighted against shareholders and in favour of the managing agents, who can do anything they like with the rights of the Shareholders and their monies. The public must not tolerate the agency system any more. It must be done away with, if India is to flourish industrially. The Cotton mill industry has suffered from this incubus too long and however much protection the cotton mills may get at the hands of the Assembly, it will all go to waste because the whole structure is based on a system which is inherently wrong.

MOTOR COLLISION IN CUDDALORE

—:o:—

Five Persons Killed On Spot

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

A Cuddalore message says that five passengers met with instaneous death yesterday as the result of a serious bus accident in Kattukuppam, a village in French territory, three miles from Cuddapore.

It appears that the bus was coming from Pondicherry with a full compliment of passengers. Near the place of the accident it is reported a woman was walking along the road when she suddenly crossed the path of the bus. The driver, in order to avoid her being run over swerved the bus to one side but the woman who got frightened also turned the same side and was run over.

In consequence the bus dashed against a tree with the result that the bus top was badly damaged and five passengers were killed on the spot including the conductor. Fifteen others were seriously injured. The driver is lying in a precarious condition.

The French police are investigating.—A. P.

Nizam's Son To Leave For Europe

—:o:—

HYDERABAD, Aug. 10.

Prince Azamjah, the heir of H. E. H. the Nizam, and his wife Princess Durre Shehwar, left this evening for Bombay 'en route' to Europe.

They were seen off on Hyderabad Station by H. E. H. the Nizam and other members of his family and officials of the State.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

periment would have to be a thorough-going affair. Extraction of every tooth in the head and infection of every root-canal.

* * * *

But if the members of the International Dental Federation are so keen about it and so hopeful of a great discovery, why don't they offer themselves as material for this great research drive, which is going to alleviate untold human suffering. Surely it is worth the sacrifice! Why should the poor dogs suffer.

Tipsy-Cake

The League of Nations, we are told is to face a fresh crisis. Well it will face it. And it will come out of it unscathed without doing a thing.

* * * *

Parson Simon is still going strong on the pulpit-thumping stunt. Preaching to the International Law Association Conference on Sunday—it must have been Sunday—he took like his phototype the Rev. Stiggins Peace Perfect Peace."

* * * *

"The present generation," said the reverend gentleman,

had seen an enormous advance in international co-operation and those things that would make nations work together for international peace were developing every moment.

Indeed it has dear friends, as we not scrapping our armaments in terms of quantitative and qualitative self-sacrifice.

* * * *

And he then added, or Reuter says he did, this memorable and ungrammatical passage:

"The time is fast coming when we may hope that international interests will become so influential in the lives of ordinary people as to make it possible in that dangerous period, which preceded the outbreak of the Great War, for good sense to be strong enough to resist the awful temptation that would otherwise rush the world again into a war.

* * * *

So that time which preceded the great war is to come again. Thus history, like Simon, repeats itself. Well, let's hope he won't still be at the Foreign Office when it does come.

* * * *

Some of us are old enough to remember that British Statesmen were blathering and babbling like this in the period just before the period which preceded the Great War.

* * * *

Ottawa is getting on nicely thanks. "There is reason to state that the end of the stage of negotiations between the U. K. and the Dominions is now in sight." But what the end is going to be is still out of sight and out of hearing too, even for those listening at the keyholes.

* * * *

Reuter always has something fresh and interesting to tell us about that Indian delegation. The latest is that "the United Kingdom and the Indian delegations have already come to terms though negotiations are still continuing."

* * * *

Is'nt this rather overdoing it? What you might call carrying success to excess. What are they negotiating for now?

* * * *

But you may take it for granted that India's number is up, as far as preference for Lancashire in return for preference for Indian tea is concerned. Otherwise you wouldn't have had the official announcement that the communal award is coming out on the 17th.

* * * *

There has been an ominous silence in London about that war loan conversion scheme. But Reuter is not going to be beaten. His eagle eye—or perhaps it was some one else's—has discovered a significant item in last week's revenue and expenditure returns and this lets the cat out of the bag and accounts for the ominous silence.

* * * *

The item is "cash bonuses: £15,703,000 from which it is calculated that nearly £1,600,000 has been converted" and that leaves £400,000,000 as the amount yet unconverted, which looks as if the Government are faced with the prospect of having to pay up a jolly little sum in cash.

* * * *

Wholesale torture of dogs and expenditure of vast sums of money is involved in the proposal to conduct experiments for the discovery of a serum which will save the human race from the tortures of dental decay. Would'nt it be cheaper and quicker to conduct a few experiments straight-away on some selected human beings.

* * * *

A distinguished vivisector told the Royal Commission on Vivisection that "the last experiment must always be on man." Then why not the first.

* * * *

We know quite a number of people we should like to vote for as the first to have the honour of being selected for this sort of experiment. Of course the ex-

(Continued in column 6)

WILL IT BENEFIT HUMANITY?

If Cruelty Is Tolerated Where Is The Ethical Basis Of Civilisation ?

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

I propose to give political topics a rest to-day in order to deal with a subject which I consider it to be of the first importance in its bearing on the ethical progress of modern civilisation and as a matter of common humanity. There is one human characteristic the existence of which, I take it, every normal human being, whatever may be his or her outlook on life, whatever may be his or her code of morality, whatever may be his or her religious beliefs or lack of belief, naturally abhors and that is cruelty. If we accept man's right to be cruel, to inflict suffering on his fellow creatures, we abolish the most vital element in the foundation of our whole system of civilisation and culture as it exists in the world to-day. This seems to me so simple and axiomatic that I have always been quite unable to understand or listen with patience to the arguments of those who contend that mankind has a prescriptive right to inflict suffering on what we are pleased to call the lower creation.

INDEFENSIBLE TORTURE.

I have no desire and this perhaps is not the place to enter on a comprehensive discussion of the ethics of man's right to use the lower creation for his own advantage. And if I did, it would take me a long time to reach the point at which I wish to arrive,—the decision that has been taken by the International Dental Federation to proceed with its proposal to hold a prize competition for research in the scientific treatment of infected dental root canals, which we are told—

> "will involve a series of experiments on young dogs which will be attended with considerable pain to the animals.....
>
> "The actual experiments will necessitate the extraction of dental nerves from dogs and the infection of the canals with culture prepared from septic human teeth."

This infliction of torture on sentient, defenceless creatures in order that some elusive discovery may be achieved of questionable benefit to the human race, I regard as absolutely indefensible.

AN UNTENABLE CLAIM.

I should still regard it as indefensible if it were proved to my satisfaction that it was the only way of solving a medical problem, the solution of which would save human beings from suffering, because nothing could persuade me that it is morally right, if there is any morality at all, to torture animals, and especially creatures so highly-strung and sensitive to pain, in order that human beings may be benefitted.

But it is necessary to point out that the claim that these experiments are likely to confer any benefit on the human race is untenable,—worse than that it is to but it bluntly mere bosh.

USELESS EXPERIMENTS.

The experiments that are carried out on living animals in the name of medical research are mostly, if not entirely, useless. They discover nothing and tell us nothing that is not already known, as far as the diseases that afflict the human race are concerned; and even if they did they would still be a sheer waste of time and money, because the most bigotted protagonist of vivisection has to admit that the last experiment must be on man, and until the issue has been settled by application to the human system there can be no definite or assured conclusion.

In spite of this enormous sums of money are spent every year in Western countries on experiments on living animals, that are quite inconclusive, and in most cases quite uninstructive and even useless, but which involve the most excruciating suffering of wretched sentient creatures, with no voice to protest on their own behalf, utterly helpless in the ruthless hands of their torturers.

FIENDISH CRUELTY.

Some of these experiments are immediate and drastic in their infliction of pain and involve the quick death of the animals subjected to them, others, such as inoculation with loathsome diseases and cruel feeding experiments, involve long drawn out suffering before a lingering disease comes to an end and the wretched victim is mercifully relieved by death. But they are all fiendish in their cruelty and it is amazing in an enlightened age, as we suppose this to be, that they are tolerated.

MUMBO-JUMBO.

They could not be if it were not for the mumbo-jumbo of these so-called modern medical science researchers, who move in a maze of mysteries from which they never finally emerge with a scientific achievent, and delude people into the belief that they are making valuable discoveries and conferring untold blessings on the human race by the abominable practices they pursue.

I have said that the claim that these experiments "may lead to the discovery of a serum which will certainly alleviate a vast amount of human suffering" is bosh, because there is no likelihood of its doing anything of the kind. The physiological idiosyncracies of the canine species are vastly different from those of human beings. Dental decay except in very old age is practically unknown to them in their natural state and their dental construction is dissimilar to that of humans.

MAN'S OWN FAULT.

These, however, are minor points. The chief consideration, and I should have thought the most obvious one is that dental decay in human beings is not due to fortuitous circumstances, it does not come as a mysterious infliction the causes of which are unknown or obscure. Providence is not so senseless as all that. It is produced by man's own foolish habits—wrong diet, uncleanliness, smoking and other unhygienic customs.

I imagine that every dentist is aware of this and the fact that there is no cure for dental decay but the removal of the causes, or surgical treatment. Incidentally I contest, as a layman, the claim that dental disease is responsible for most of the diseases which afflict persons in middle life. There is no scientific support for it but there is logical ground for the claim that diseases which are brought on by wrong habits of life are responsible for dental trouble.

NOTHING BETTER.

The idea, therefore, that some serum is likely to be discovered which will save the human race from decayed teeth by this beastly proposal to torture hosts of dogs by extracting their teeth and then condemning them to long periods of suffering, the nature and extent of which nobody can predict, by injecting filth from diseased human bodies into their root canals, seems to me to be deserving of nothing better than the epithet "bosh".

SUPERSTITION!

But whether it is bosh or not it is cruelty of the most appalling and repellant character. I don't know how it can be defended by decent people but the superstitions which exist, in the name of medical science, like the superstitions of religion, cover a multitude of cruelty. I know these remarks will be regarded as rot by many, but I hope not all, medical men and with pained surprise by many conventional people who would as soon think of questioning the infallibility of "medical science" as a Catholic would of questioning the infallibility of the Pope.

TO DOG-LOVERS.

But I know that there is a vast number of people who abominate this subjection of sentient animals to torture for the sake of some questionable advantage being obtained from it for the human race. And I know that every man or woman who has ever known the faithful companionship of a dog; who has seen the trusting appeal in its eyes to the goodness of its human friend; who has known the devotion, unswerving, unquestioning and utterly unselfish it is capable of rendering to the human being it trusts, to the uttermost limit of self-sacrifice, would rather suffer a thousand diseases than repay its love and confidence in his goodness by handing it over to the vivisector to be tortured for the benefit of a humanity that suffers because of its own abominations.

BRITISH STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Aug. 9.

On the stock exchange gilt-edged securities further declined on renewed selling, chiefly from abroad but prices finally rallied. Other sections were generally quieter and irregular. Wheat was firmly held but buyers were very reserved. Copper and tin fluctuated but the turnover was large. In sugar, cocoa and jute good business was done at firm prices, but at Liverpool, cotton reacted chiefly because Bombay failed to respond to the rise in America.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS AND FOREIGN TRADE

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha writes:

It is a well-known fact that the majority of the Muslims living in this country do not belong to—what we call, the Capitalist class. The percentage of the Capitalists (amongst them we count the lower middle-class Muslims as well) in the Muslim population is too low; it is, in fact, not worth considering. The majority of the Muslims in India, the poor, owing to their overwhelming number, cannot be supported by their insignificant Capitalist class. They have therefore, to look to other communities in India for patronage and support, particularly those with whom they have good relations.

Lately, owing to the general trade depression and the political situation, every community in this country is faced with the problem of financial relief. The Muslims too, have been hit and have begun to feel, and complain about the bad times.

What makes the subject one of much discussion and wonderment is, the formula suggested by some Communalist Muslim leaders for the economic recovery of their community. It is, odd as it may sound, the much condemned suggestion of "Capturing the foreign trade!"

The foreign (import) trade in India has been in the able hands of the Indian merchants belonging to all communities—for a long time. But, recently, shrewd and wise merchants, have adopted the Swadeshi trade instead. They as experienced businessmen knew that the foreign trade in India had no future.

One can capture a thing if it had any existence or, had any likelihood of coming into existence. What concerns us here is the inquiry, whether the Muslims themselves will benefit in any manner by this "Capturing the foreign trade." The purchasing power of the Muslims in India is not such as can assure a stomach-full for all the idle workers in Lancashire, or, for that matter, any other country, exporting its products to India. Why can't the Muslims realise this?

"FREE PRESS APPEAL"

High Court Hearing On Friday

"The Free Press Journal" has filed an appeal against the order of the Government forfeiting its security of Rs. 6,000 a few days ago. This was in respect of an article under the heading: "Swaraj The Only Remedy", published in the Journal.

Mr. P. N. Warde, proprietor of the "Maratha Printing Press" at Girgaum, has also filed an appeal against the order demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 in respect of publishing an English weekly paper, called "The Week."

Both these appeals will be heard on Friday at the High Court by a Special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Nanavaty.

Protest Against Federal Finance Recommendations

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The special motion of Rai Bahadur K. C. Banerje, recommending to the Local Government to convey to the proper authorities the opinion of the council that "the recommendations of the Federal Finance Committee regarding Bengal are wholly unsatisfactory and unacceptable, and that the province should receive its full share of income-tax receipts from the province and the entire proceeds of the export duty on jute" was carried unanimously in the Bengal Council this afternoon, after a two hours' debate.

The Council then proceeded to discuss the Bengal Municipal Bill.

Claiming that the Bill would fit the new conditions, the Minister said that its recommendations, so far as franchise was concerned, went beyond those of the Indian Franchise Committee except in regard to educational qualifications.

He added that women would be enfranchised, and placed on the same footing as men. He announced that an agreed solution regarding the question of minority representation had been reached on the basis of joint electorates with reservation of seats.—A. P.

Change Of Programme At Capitol

The Capitol, prior to the opening of "Mata Hari" will show today (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) Norma Shearer's outstanding talkie triumph entitled "Let Us Be Gay" and which is being specially revived by popular request.

"Let Us Be Gay" is a picturization of the Rachel Crothers stage hit of a dowdy housewife who is careless of dress and toilette, believing in the security of marital vows. When she discovers her husband's infidelity she undergoes a metamorphosis, and emerges gloriously beautiful and, of course, triumphant.

THE LUCKY ONES

'As Others See Us' Competition Results

As two all-correct entries have been received in the above competition, the first prize of Rs. 1,200/- has been divided among them, each getting Rs. 600/-. Their names are as under:—

(1) R. N. Kadam, Esq., C/o. Messrs. R. D. Tata & Sons Ltd., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

(2) Bai Kamlagawri Chhotalal Chokhawala, 58 Topiwalla Chawl, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

Rs. 14 EACH

The second and the third prizes of Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively have been divided among the following twenty-two persons with the minimum number of mistakes, each getting Rs. 14.

(1) Pandit Madhavlal B., Khadia Desai's Street, Ahmedabad.
(2) G. J. Bapat, P.O. Malkapur, Dt. Buldana.
(3) S. M. Marigowdar, C/o. The Karyottejak Bank, Ltd., Bijapur.
(4) Krishna Rawji Londe, B. E. S. & Tramway Co. Store Deptt., Fort, Bombay.
(5) Miss M. P. Bamji, 800 Burjor Behram Building, Parsee Colony, Dadar.
(6) Mrs. S. C. Kaji, Maharaj Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
(7) Maneckshaw F. Wadia, C/o. Callender's Cable & Construction Co. Ltd., Forbes Building, Fort, Bombay.
(8) C. R. Michael, H. M. Customs, Bombay.
(9) Mrs. C. R. Vevaina, "The Jackers," Carter Road, Bandra.
(10) G. P. Sarma, 79/81, Third Bholwada, Bhuleshwar, Bombay (2).
(11) D. K. Naik, 119, Tulsi Buildings, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay No. 4.
(12) Mrs. Sarojini Varde, Mantri Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay (7).
(13) V. Laxminarayan Rao, Goregaoker Buildings, Top Floor, Damar Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay (No. 7).
(14) John Elison Maleker, C/o The Lakhmi Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., Sholapur.
(15) Mrs. A. Kamalabai, D/2 S. I. Buildings, Matunga.
(16) Bai Bhagirthibai Keshav, C/o Narayan Babaji Sangare 1st Floor, Sakharam Limbaji's House No. 12, Lower Colaba, Bombay.
(17) Ratishanker L. Mehta, Kamal Kunj, 11th Road, Khar.
(18) Hakim E. Bhagat, C/o Hasanali Kamroodin, 19, Chhipi Chawl Street, Bombay 2.
(19) Badroodin Abdeally Rangvala C/o. Seth Hasanally Kamroodin, Chhipi Chawl, Shop No. 18, Bombay.
(20) Shamsundar A. Navalkar, Revenue Dept., Secreariat, Bombay.
(21) Bai Bhicaiji Dadabhoy Mistry, Dangore Street, Nanpura, Surat.
(22) Sakoorbhai Ratansi, 91-99, Haines Road, Bombay 11.

CONSOLATION PRIZE OF Rs. 5/- EACH

The consolation prizes are awarded to the following forty persons:—

(1) S. D. Shembekar, Malkapur, Berar.
(2) B. V. Kirloskar, Post Kopargaon, Dt. Ahmednagar.
(3) Savak D. Mistri, Moon Building, Uranvala Street, Grant Road.
(4) Vaid Nanalshankar Narayanji Vyas, Nanakuada, Old Jail Road, Karachi.
(5) Mrs. Robert E. Fernandez, A. P. Mission Hospital, Miraj.
(6) Chatrabhuj Devchand, Barabhai Mohalla, Bombay 3.
(7) J. Bruce, Palace Cinema, Bhopal.
(8) P. Gopala Chari, M. S. K. Mills, Gulbarga, Deccan.
(9) Sorabji B. Karani, c/o Capt. B. P. Karani, Parel, Bombay.
(10) Mrs. K. C. Rollings, 223, Rly. Quarters, Freeland Ganj, Post Dohad.
(11) R. B. Gupte, East Street, Poona.
(12) Ratilal Nathubhai Jariyala, Begampura, Khagandseri, Surat.
(13) Narayan Sukhdev Yadana, Khamgaon.
(14) S. M. Marigowkar, Bijapur.
(15) Miss Hilda Pinto, Post Box No. 203, Bombay.
(16) B. M. Pahalkar, Student High School, Athni, Belgaum.
(17) Miss P. Bastin, New Central Cafe, Jubbulpore.
(18) Shivlal Revashanker Joshi, Gol Bazar, Chanda, C. P.
(19) Himatlal Dossabhoy Shah, Panchvati, Nasik City.
(20) Miss K. D. Forbes, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
(21) Furdoonji D. Sethna, c/o Pheroz M. Dastur & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.
(22) V. B. Bhatta, Accountant, C. Krishniah Chetty & Co., Mysore.
(23) Miss Banoo H. S. Madan, Hughes Road, Bombay.
(24) K. L. Chaudhari, French Bridge, Bombay 7.
(25) C. W. W. Brown, Institute Road, Igatpuri.
(26) Mrs. Shivnabai Dattatraya, 69, Kamatipura 2nd Lane, Bombay.
(27) Narayan Babajee Sangav, Lower Colaba, Bombay.
(28) C. M. Kaji, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
(29) Miss T. Smith, 22 Loco Quarters, Upper Lines, Jubbulpur.
(30) Jagan Nath Madan, Fathanwara, Ahmedabad.
(31) Mir Basharat Ali, Ismail College Hostel, Post Jogeshwari.
(32) M. A. Hameed, M. & S. M. Rly., Bangalore City.
(33) S. Hashim Ali, Rais of Daryabad, Allahabad.
(34) D. R. Bodhankar, Amraoti (Berar).
(35) Onkar Nath Misra, 14, Mayo Road, Allahabad.
(36) Mrs. Lakshmibai L. Kulkarni, Bhusawal.
(37) N. N. Nilakhe, Akola.
(38) M. Subramaniyam, Lillagada, Deccan.
(39) Ambaram Naranji, Station Master, Umala, R. S. Rly.
(40) Mrs. Parmeshwar Dayalu Tiwari, c/o City Supdt. of Police, Nagpur, C. P.

CORRECT SOLUTION

The correct solution is as under: (1) Bashfulness, (2) Humour, (3) Contentment, (4) Horror, (5) Happiness, (6) Agony, (7) Concentration, (8) Anxiety, (9) Fatigue, (10) Innocence, (11) Expectancy, (12) Anger, (13) Laughter, (14) Doubt, (15) Sorrow, (16) Fear.

Good Response To New Loan Likely

Government Take Advantage Of Cheap And Abundant Money

(By Our Financial Critic)

The Government of India in announcing the new 1940—43 loan at 5 per cent has made an unusual departure from the usual practice of issuing one loan in a year, but more or less they are trying to follow methods adopted by Governments in Western countries, where loans are issued on all favourable opportunities.

Suspension of sales of Treasury Bills in the face of heavy maturities was a clear indication of coming events and the issue of a new loan was eagerly awaited in financial circles. As a matter of fact a decline of 2 per cent in Sterling-India stocks in London on Monday was a signal for the imminent announcement of the loan.

MONEY CHEAP AND IDLE

This new loan is issued with a view to take full advantage of cheap and idle money lying in this country. The artificial exchange ratio was constantly working for the ruin of the Agricultural classes at the rate of12-1/2 per cent every year and with abnormal decline in commodity prices in the past two years, there came a clash. All gold and silver ornaments to the value of several crores were mortgaged with money-lenders and with sudden rise in the value of gold owing to Great Britain throwing off the gold standard, large quantities of "Distress Gold" poured in for export purposes. According to the latest figure about Rs. 76-1/2 crores worth of gold is so far exported from India. In return of gold exports, there came currency in circulation and money became cheap and plentiful. Lastly owing to a big rise and a premium of about 10 per cent in India sterling stocks in London, many holders sold out their holdings and brought their capital back. Large sums from the proceeds of these sales are still uninvested and to-day there is abundant supply of money at cheap rates.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS

The Government of India has taken advantage of this favourable opportunities to redeem Bonds which are falling due next year. In the circumstances, there is no doubt that there will be a good response to the new loan. The only difference is that the market anticipated an issue price of Rs. 97/- but the actual price is Rs. 98/.

The values of the existing securities had not make any important move except minor adjustments here and there.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

NAGPUR, Aug. 9.

In the court of Mr. F. K Khan, city magistrate, the trial of fourteen persons charged under the Arms Act and conspiracy commenced to-day. Mr. Salve, counsel for the accused, submitted that conspiracy should be proved before alleged acts of conspiracy are considered.

Accused Mathuraprasad was granted pardon on promise that he would state all facts and become approver. Next hearing has been fixed for Friday August 12.—A. P.

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each of two years for (1) Advertising Consultants and (2) Incorporated Sales Managers (M.I.S.M.A.) are also added to the present College Programme as a result of PRINCIPAL DAVAR'S VISIT TO EUROPE (March-June) this year.
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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Rumours Of Additional Duty On Cloth Imports

MARKET NERVOUS AND IRREGULAR

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The Share market remained quiet but steady with a limited turnover of business. The feeling was nervous and prices remained irregular at a small change compared with last closing. Various rumours were current regarding additional duty on imports of cloth from Japan. It is reported that the Government announcement will be issued to-day showing additional duty of 19 per cent. while others expect an increase of 13 3/4 per cent. making a total of 45 per cent. Official announcement is eagerly awaited and in the meantime professional operators adopted a waiting attitude towards the market showed more strength.

Bombay Dyeings started at 677½ declined to 675 and closed at 678-2. Fazuls touched 271-4, the close being 275. Centuries closed at 218 3/4 and Nagpores finished a 273 3/4 after being done down to 268 3/4. New Greats came to business at 126¼ and Kohinoors changed hands at 128 3/4. Bombay Burmas opened at 345, touched 350, reacted at 346-4 and improved to 360. New issues were unchanged at 120. Tata Steel ordys opened at 23-8, declined to 22-12 and closed at 23-10. Bundis were steady at 15. Indians closed at 188¾. Andhras continue very steady around 945, but Powers were slightly easy at 546¼. Imperial Fully Paids changed hands at 1125. New Indias declined to 18-10.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Ahmedabad Advance	262-8
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	678-12
Century	218-12
Central India	273-12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 10

Bombay Dyeing 676 74 79 76 78
Century 216 15 18
Colaba 75
Crescent 48
Fazul 275 72 70
Indore 350
Madhowji 7
Nagpur 272 68 73
New Great 125 26
Pearl 156 53 58
Simplex 53
Swadeshi 122 18 20
Burma 350 47 60 59
Hydro 127
Tram 113-2 12-8
Deff 245
Ord 23-10 22-14 23-10
Bundi 14-15
Indian 190 88
Katni ord 177
Alcock 126

Colaba Land	75-10
Crescent	48-12
Dawn Mills	471-4
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1-8
Ebrahim Pabaney	88-12
Edward Sassoon	20-0
Finley	70-0
Fazulbhoy	275-0
Gokak	115
Hindustan	1460-0
Indian Manfg.	1250-0
Indian Bleaching	145-0
Indore Malwa	350
Kastoorchand	7
Khatau	68-12
Kohinoor	123-2
Lakshmi	850-0
Morarji	410
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New Great	126-4
New City	43-12
Pearl	158-2
Phoenix	255-0
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1725-0
do. Deb. (94. F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45-0
Swan	55-0
Simplex	53-2
Swadeshi	220
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1325-0

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	600
Amritsar Patti Old	91-8
Central Provinces	66
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Guzerat	47
Hoshiarpur Doab	62
Larkhana	76
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	62
Mymensing Gtd.	63
Pachora Jamner	62-8
Sara Sirajgunj	65
Sialkot Narowal	75
Sind Light	46
Tapti Valley	602-8
Upper Sind Light	64-0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	90-4
Bank of Baroada	72-12
Bombay Provincial	53
Central Bank	17-6
Eastern Bank	60
Imperial F.P.	1126-4
Imperial P.P.	281-4
Union Bank	3-12

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14-15
Gwalior Cement	50-12
Indian Cement	186-12
Katni Cement Ordy.	177-3
Katni Cement Def.	650
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-3
Punjab Cement Pref.	10
Shahabad Cement	201-4
Shivrajpur	11-12
United Cement	72

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	122-8
Andhra Valley Ordy.	945
Andhra Valley Pref	1045/0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	112-8
Bombay Pref	69/0
Broach Electric	7/6
Karachi Electirc	50
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	98/0
Tata Power Ordy.	546-4
Tata Pref	110/0
Tata 8 per cent Deb	107/0
Tata Power Ordy.	546-4
Tata Pref	1190/0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	126-4
Br. Burma Petrol	2-12
Bombay Burma Old	356-6
Bombay New	120/0
Bombay Steamer	211-4
Bombay Telephone	55-8
Bombay 6-1/2 p.c. Deb.	52-12
Ballapur Sugar	101/8
Indian Radio Ordy	250/0
Indian Radio Def	240/0
Indian Mercantile	32/0
McKenzies	65/0
New India Assurance	18-10
Jupitor Insurance	6/8
Oriental Insurance	1980
Vulcan Insurance	5/0
Port Canning	560
Scindia Steam	7-3
Tata Construction	45/0
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	23-10
Tata Def	245/0
Tata 1st Pref	117/8
Tata 2nd Pref.	40-8
Tata Oil	17/8

Stop that cold with

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INHALANT

Most colds can be stopped easily in their early stages. Just a drop of Vapex on the handkerchief, inhaled from time to time during the day, cleanses the breathing passages. If the disease germs are destroyed before they have time to permeate the system, the cold cannot develop and the body quickly regains its full vitality.

The popular belief that "a cold will run its course whatever you do" has been responsible for very many avoidable deaths from Influenza, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.

Always have Vapex in your home. Used at the first symptoms of an oncoming cold, Vapex acts like magic, gently stimulating the respiratory system to increased resistance.

Of All Chemists

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 10

3½ per cent G P Notes Rs. 68-12
4 per cent. 1931|36 Con. Rs. 96|10.
4 per cent. 1934|37 Loan Rs. 95|12.
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 78-12
4-1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 99|10
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 89-12
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs 97-12
5 per cent. 1939|44 Loan Rs. 98|2.
5 per cent. 1935 Bonds Rs. 100|4.
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs 102-2
6-1|2 per cent. 1935 T. Bonds Rs 104|12.
5-1|2 per cent. 1938|40 Loan Rs 101-13

TAX-FREES.

5 per cent 1945-55 Loan Rs. 104-14
5 per cent 1933 Bonds Rs. 101-10
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100-8
6-1|2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 105|10.

STATE LOANS.

5-1|2 per cent. 1938 Mysore Rs. 103|8.
5 per cent. 1956 Mysore Rs. 102|8.

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables

4 per cent. B.P.T. 1974 Rs. 74|8.
4 per cent. M. Deb. 1974 Rs. 74.
5 per cent. M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 88.
6 per cent. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 102|12.
6 per cent. K.P.T. 1936 Rs. 102.
6-1|2 per cent. B.I.T. 1937 Rs. 104.

Tone: Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery September. Opening Rs. 33/2; Highest Rs 33/4/6; Lowest Rs. 32/13/6; Closing Rs. 33/0/6.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Bengal Superfine	185
Bengal Fine	180
Bengal F. G.	175
Sindh-Punjab Fine	180
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	175
Wardha-Hingt Fine	197
Nagpur Savner Fine	197
Yeotmal Fine	194
Arvi Fine	194
Ellichpur Fine	194
Amraoti Fine	192
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	192
Mulkapur Fine	188
Khandesh Fine	188
Muthia F. G.	184
Jalna-Sailu F. G.	188
Burwah Sanavad F. G.	192
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F. G.	188
Broach F. G.	198
Punjab-American	205
Panjab American mix	195
Cambodia	245
Miraj Sangli	205
Compta Good	215
Jinja	285
Busoga	290
Kampala	200

Bombay Cotton

RENEWED BUYING

Bombay, Aug 10

Despite quiet advices from the New York market the local forward cotton ruled firm to-day. There was renewed buying by Bazar operators and commission houses which advanced prices today. There was scarcity of offerings. Fairly large long interest was liquidated yesterday. Following a rise of 87 points in New York, business in Broach A-M was done freely at Rs. 210 out to-day in the face of a decline of 6 points in New York prices, Broach cotton prices advanced to Rs. 214/8

The market was expected to open at Rs. 209 for Broach A-M delivery but owing to scarcity of offerings and presence of buying orders, the market opened at Rs. 213. There was scattered selling which caused a setback of annas eight to Rs. 212-8 but at this level there was general buying and prices rose to Rs. 214-8

The demand wads satisfied and prices again eased off under pressure of liquidation and steadied at Rs. 213-4 and the tone was quiet.

There was increased selling pressure on reports of extra duty on Japanese imports of cloth of 18 3/4 per cent. There was some Japanese selling to the extent of about 3,000 bales and prices declined to Rs. 210/8 but again recovered to Rs. 211/4 for Broach A-M. delivery. Later on Liverpool was 4 points down. Later on Liverpool prices were quoted 10 points down yut our market ruled firm on renewed buying influenced by heavy rains in several cotton growing districts. The outlook of the Indian cotton crop is unsatisfactory. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach J.A.	200 8
Broach A|M	212 12
Oomra D.J	196 4
Bengal D.J	179 4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Auggust	141.00 plus 0.30
November	149.90 plus 0.70
February	156.40 plus 0.90

NO COTTON TENDER.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

No tender was issued today against Broach J.A contract. Total tenders so far amount 10,900 Bales.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 10.

	Sup.	F.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal U. P. and M. G. Rajputana	192	188	184	180
M. G. Panjab	190	186	182	178
M. G. Oomra No. 3	199	195	191	...
M. G. Oomra No. 1	210	206	202	...
M. G. Oomra No. 2	204	200	196	...
M. G. Broach No. 2	210	207	203	199
M. G. Punjab-American	220	217	213	209
M. G. Surat	264	261	257	253
M. G. Rajpipla	259	256	252	248

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

123 Toyomankwa, Arvi, 201.
58 Toyomankwa, Mandusar, 191.
115 Narshi Nagshi, Anjangaon 200.
100 Narshi Nagshi Khandwa 197-1/2.
122 Narshi Nagshi, Hingoli 193-1/2.
128 Narshi Nagshi, Nagar, 80.
222 Japan T. & Co., Arvi, 13 off.
100 Kapan T. & Co., Tallanwala 199.
50 Bhanji Gordhan, Rajkot, 180.
100 G G Kesha, Sanam, 180-1/2.
100 G G Kesha, Hansi, 186.
100 Viram Lacha, Neemuch 185-1/4.
70 Viram Lacha, Sojat Road, 180-1/2.
50 Colaba Land, Sangli 200-1/4
100 Colaba Land, Mola, 202.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept	Yes-terday.	This year.
Khandesh		154	117.503
Central India	.....		116.395
Barsi and Nagar		54	77.540
Hyderbad Gaorani	.....		22.210
Berar	.....		243.457
Central Provinces	.....		73.802
Total Oomras		208	650.910
Dholera	.....		230.262
N.W. Provinces	.....		26.977
Rajputana	.....		54.642
Sind-Punjab	.....		139.311
Broach		30	254.425
Coompta & Dharwar		324	71.306
Westerns-Northerns		336	29.853
Cocoanada	.....		7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....		14.583
Persian	.....		2.902
American		8	270.931
Egyptian & African	.....		250.234
Comitta, Burma and other sorts	.....		322
Total		906	2,005,146

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 9th Aug	Yes-terday.	This year.
Europe		780	246.11/
Japan & China		1.100	729.8?
Coast Ports	.....		37,5?
Up-country by Rail	.....		220.0?
Afloat in harmour for Europe, China and Japan	.....		2.5?
Total		1,880	1,216.1?

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

F. P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32
Receipts to date 9-8-32	72000	24000
Receipts Yesterday 9-8-32	11000	2000
Exports to date 9-8-32	90000	43000
Stock at Ports 5-8-32	3370000	2763000
Stock Interior Towns 5-8-32	1333000	772000
Stock Liverpool 5-8-32	772000	966000
Visible Supply 5-8-32	6639000	5122000
Quantity in Sight 5-8-32	35000	15000
Quantity out of Sight 5-8-32	149000	120??

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS. Ex-Godown.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/1.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Rs. 18/8 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105 per ton.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE

London, Aug 9

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb cargoes—
Aug-Sep sellers 28
Barletta Russo per 64 lb cargoes
August sellers 27/6
Wheat South Australian parcels
August sellers 26
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
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THE BEAST OF THE CITY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 3.)

three men ran out of the room. Jim dragging a uniformed cop out of a chair on the way. They jumped into the squad car and with siren shrieking and throttle wide open they sped toward the bank, where several policemen were pushing back the crowd.

The car nosed through the jam and one of the policemen jumped on the running board. He informed between pants:

"Killed the cashier—Grabbed ten grand—three of 'em—Big gray sedan—Headed South — Turned West two block down—"

"Thanks!" snapped out Captain Fitzpatrick, reaching around and opening the door. 'Hop in! Let's go, boys!"

The car roared in first, cried mournfully in second, and screamed with joy in high. It took the corner two blocks down on a skid, balloon tires whining. At the next corner Mac nearly upset it when a hatless man, standing almost in the middle of the street, pointed South again. A straight road, half paved, with make-shift cross streets and the gray sedan a half a mile away.

"Step on it, Mac!" shouted Jim, leaning over.

"She's on the floor, Fitz!" cried Mac. With a straightaway course the big car began to gather momentum. When they were within a hundred yards of the other car they saw it careen to the side and belch three men, who hurtled furiously off over the field towards a fence which surrounded a soap factory.

"Come on, get 'em!" cried Jim, jumping out.

* * * *

Sergeant Ed Fitzpatrick ran his fingers through his black, curly hair. He was sitting on the edge of the divan, his coat off, his collar open, his gun and holster on a chair. There was a haggard, harassed look on his face.

"Listen, Kid," he said wearily. "I've got to go home tonight. Been away for a week now. I need some rest and some laundry and Jim will want some explanations. And your room-mate, Kiki's getting sore. I'm a star boarder here."

"But I don't want you to go, you great big officer mans," cooed Daisy, planking down beside him without taking the trouble to adjust her negligee "W're havin' a good time, ain't we?"

"Yes, too damned good for my own good. You be a nice girl for one night, baby, and I'll be back. I got things to 'tend to"

"Secrets?"

"No—no secrets. But I want you to get out tonight and do a few things for me. I told you what. You promised. And if I hang around you won't do a thing. I wanta know things, see?"

He put his hand under her chin and kissed her lightly on the lips and then leaned back and looked into her eyes.

"See?"

"I see. Sure it ain't some other girl?"

"How in hell could it be some other girl!" grinned Ed. "If I had another girl I wouldn't have her now. I've spent every spare minute with you. She wouldn't speak to me now."

"Oh, I don't know—I would, even if you left me at for two weeks", and Daisy put her arm around his neck and drew his cheek to hers.

"Well, it ain't—so there, darling."

"If you had another girl," mused Daisy, looking off into space, "You could tell her you had been on extra duty—and she'd believe you."

"Don't tease. I ain't got another girl. You're the only girl in the world for me... Even if I had another girl she wouldn't stand a show with you. Why, I couldn't look at another girl."

"Honest?" she held him at arm's length, looking at him earnestly,

"Honest!" and he caught her in his arms and squeezed her tight, pressing his lips to hers. She wilted for a moment and then pushed him away.

"Ed", she began slowly, "I guess you're right. You better beat it to-night and I'll show up at Celli's. This Belmonte guy might be gettin' suspicious and send around—"

"I—I thought you were through with him—I mean as far as him having and say-so about you—"

"Oh, I am—but you know those guys are always thinking you are going to double-cross them and they keep an eye on you. Anyway, I might learn something."

"That's right."

"Ed," continued Daisy, "You gotta promise to see me tomorrow —it's my birthday—we'll celebrate."

"I didn't know women celebrated their birthdays. But okay, baby, I'll be on deck. I know where I can get some real stuff—and ditch that Kiki jane."

RESEARCH IN TEXTILE MANUFACTURE

(Continued from page 4)

than the central portion and when doublings were made on the inter and finisher scutcher the soft place of the one lap joined with the other, but the effect of beating action over the soft and hard sheet would be quite different causing great irregularity. Rigid type of beaters injured the fibres and cylinders in place of beaters would give better treatment to the cotton.

WATERING" OF COTTON.

Mr. G. N. K. Iyer then brought out another important point regarding the "watering" of cotton in mixing. He stated that in hot places, especially in upcountry it was the practice to sprinkle soft soap water over cotton for its better working in spinning, but the weavers complained about the yarn thus produced, saying that the yarn was brittle and resulted in more breakages. Mr. C. N. Mehta, the spinning master of the Pabany Mills stated that the soap water was used in Ahmedabad and he was using it without any complaint. Mr. Mehta stated that it depended on the quantity of soap water and the manner in which it was sprinkled over the cotton, so far as good results were concerned. The water should be sprinkled during mixing after every bale of cotton was spread layer after layer otherwise there would be more soap water in one place than the other producing unevenness. About 1 per cent. of oil was also sprinkled in the mixing to give better spinning results.

Mr. Bhabha at this stage wanted to know why there were more neps in yarn produced from dyed cotton. While comparing grey and dyed cloth, the latter appeared to possess more neps. He wanted to know whether there was any remedy to stop these neps. Mr. G. N. K. Iyer stated that cotton became curly and brittle after dyeing on account of the loss of wax coating and that lead to the formation of neps during process. It was generally agreed that the dyed yarn would be always neppy when compared with the grey yarn produced from same cotton, and a shearing machine in the finishing process was the only remedy to reduce the neps to a certain extent.

LAHORE CONVICTIONS

—:o:—

Three Persons Jailed On Refusal To Pay Security

LAHORE, August 9

Two youths, A N Sajan and K P Kunirama Menon, who were arrested recently at the railway station under Section 109 I.P.C (having no ostensible means of livelihood) were ordered by Mr. Kehar Singh, Magistrate, to furnish security of Rs 1000/ for one year or undergo simple imprisonment for the same period. They refused to furnish security.

Naranjan Singh, a Congress worker, has been ordered under Section 108, Cr P C, by Mr. Kehar Singh, Magistrate, to furnish security of Rs. 4000/ for one year on a charge of delivering seditious speeches, or undergo simple imprisonment for one year. The accused on a refusal to furnish security, was sent to jail—A.P.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN JUTE

—:o:—

93 Persons Stand Trial

CALCUTTA, August 9.

Ninety-three persons were placed to-day before the Additional Presidency Magistrate and charged with alleged Gambling in Jute in a house in Harrison Road. Two of the accused pleaded guilty and they were fined Rs. 100 each. The rest pleaded not guilty The case against them was adjourned. —A.P.

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Indian Yarns

Manufactured by

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO.'S "EMPRESS MILLS", NAGPUR,

THE SVADESHI MILLS, BOMBAY,

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS AHMEDABAD,

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THE GREAT EASTERN

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

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The Best in the Papers

REWARD of Rs. 500

MAHATMA PRADATIA MIRACULOUS HERB.

The mere sight of it cures at once serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cures lakhs of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected. Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Sahai, B.A., B.L. Advocate, Patna High Court, writes:—"It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

AKHIL KISHORE RAM. No. 22 P. O. Katrisarai. GAYA

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot (Kathiawar).
Stock by Messrs. KEMP & CO LTD., BOMBAY.

WANT TO BE HAPPY and INDEPENDENT AT AGE 60?

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Secretaries and Managers,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Fort, BOMBAY.

EIGHT MUSLIMS JAILED FOR HOUSE-BREAKING

"The witness's action is very commendable. What a man usually would do is to go away not noticing what was going on. But here is a man, a Muslim, who seeing that a wrong was being done by Muslims goes and inform the police and does his duty as a citizen" remarked Mr. Oscar [illegible] Presidency Magistrate, [illegible] Court Mazagaon, when a [illegible]ution witness, Hasanali Kas[illegible]ali finished his evidence against Noor Mohemad Shedi and seven other Muslims who stood charged with house-breaking and theft during the recent riots.

SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE

Sargeant Twiss of the Pydhonie Police giving evidence said that on May 17, he was on riot duty at Dongri. In the evening he was informed by witness Hasanali Kassamali that two Marwaries' shops were being looted at Bhatbazar Dongri. When he reached the place with other police constables he saw that a shop had been broken open and another was being broken. As soon as they saw the police officer, they began to run in different directions. About eight or nine of them ran into a blind gully. The police officer chased and arrested them in a house.

MUSLIM WITNESS

The next witness was Hasanally Kassam who said that seing the shop being looted he informed the police about it. He corroborated the police officer's evidence. Here the Magistrate made the above remarks commending the witness's action.

As there was no complainant in the case to identify the property as belonging to him, the magistrate framed only a charge of house-breaking and sentenced the accused to suffer nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

TRAVANCORE AND ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

Coercive Proceeding

MADRAS, August 9.

A Trivandrum message says that the Travancore Government has ordered the suspension of all coercive proceedings in respect of land revenue for the year 1107 (corresponding to 1932-'33) including arrears until 15th November in view of the economic depression prevailing in the State.—A.P.

Sikhs Reiterate Their Resolve

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

Sardar Kartar Singh Gyani, Secretary to the Sikh Council of Action, in a statement to the Press states:—

"The premature disclosure of the basis of discussion for a communal settlement, which was being carried on for the last few days by some Simla Muslim and Sikh friends, has thrown important light on the subject.

Sir Mohammad Iqbal has manoeuvered to make that basis appear as an offer from Sir Jogindra Singh, and has thus tried to influence the decision, which the Government are shortly to announce on the communal problem.

"We wish to make it clear, beyond doubt, that the Sikh Community is not at all prepared to accept the figures disclosed in the press. The Sikhs cannot tolerate any communal marority, no matter how cleverly it may be brought about.

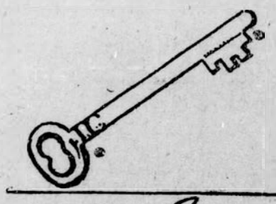
A representative gathering of Sikhs of all shades of opinion, held on the 24th July at Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Samadh, unanimously and solemnly declared that the Sikhs would resist to the last man and communal majority. and that they would continue to struggle till the representation of the three principal communities in the Punjab was secured in a manner by which no single community could rule the Province independently of the other two."—A.P.

The Missing Letter Competition

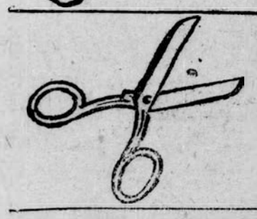
FIRST PRIZE RS. 1,200 SECOND PRIZE RS. 200 THIRD PRIZE RS. 100

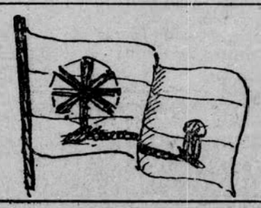
And Twenty Consolation Prizes

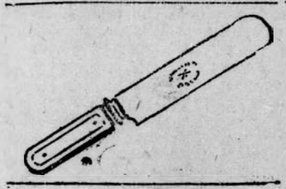
Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents


1 ...nowledge

9 ...are

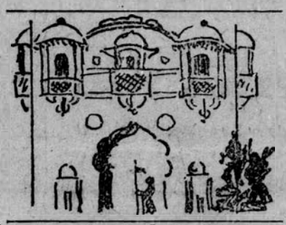

2 ...ympathy


10 ...light


3 ...indness

11 ...ough

4 ...ale


12 ...andy

5 ...ire

13 ...neeze

6 atter

14 ...usky

7 ...izard

15 ...aper

8 ...avour

16 ...ase

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **16 words are given with the FIRST LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object, will be the first letter that you find missing in the word.**
2. **SOLUTIONS FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—Picture No. 1 represents a KEY. The first letter K of KEY applied to word No. 1 gives KNOWLEDGE. Similarly Picture No. 2 represents SCISSORS, and S added to word No. 2 gives SYMPATHY.**
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coins instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **16th AUGUST**
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

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SARASWATI CINETONE'S (Poona) Maiden

TALKIE IN MARATHI

Featuring
Master MODAK-KRISHNA
Deccan's MINERVA
Miss SHANTA APTE-RADHA
Music Director
BAPURAO KETKAR

SHAM SUNDER

PERFECT RECORDING
GORGEOUS SETTINGS

COMMENCING 13th AUGUST.

LAMINGTON ROAD WEST-END CINEMA CHARNI ROAD

Long Distance Weather Forecast

U. S. A. COTTON-BELT

The long distance Government weather forecast over the U. S. A. Cotton-Belt for the month of August is as under:—

August 10th to 13th—General rains in the mid West and heat wave.

August 14th to 17th—Very sultry. Local thunder storms on the 15th, and general rains in the South.

August 18th to 21st—Very heavy rains in Alabama and Florida.

August 21st to 24th—Storm period. Swift electrical storms from the Central States to the Sea Board.

August 24th to 27th—Milder, following thunder storms on the 25th.

August 28th to 31st—General storms and high winds. In general precipitation and temperature above normal.

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BECAUSE It Reduces Petrol, Oil Consumption & Tyre Wear & Tear by About

RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED A YEAR IN MAINTENANCE

Consult:—THE CONCRETE ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, : : : : Forbes Building, Home Street, : : : : BOMBAY. C5.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 10.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1|32.
B C Rate D D 1/6 1|32.
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug./Sept.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Oct. Nov.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Mail
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Sept.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 October/Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 385.
Banks Selling T T 383.
Banks Buying T T 380.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 662.
Banks Buying D D 682.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 5/8.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 101.
Banks Buying 60 days 97.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 118¼.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155.
JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 64 7/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.48 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 1/16. 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/6 9th inst.
London/Paris 88.65 9th inst.
London/Belgium 25.05 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.80 9th inst.
London/Italy 67.85 9th inst.
London Berlin 14.58 9th inst.
London/Holland 8.62 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.45 9th inst.
London/Berlin 14.58 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Gold 8th inst. £5:19:1; 9th inst. £5:18:7.
Silver London Ready 8th inst. 17 1/2; 9th inst. 17 13/16.
Silver London Forward 8th inst. 17 9/16; 9th inst. 17 7/8.
Silver New York Ready 8th inst. 27 3/4; 9th inst. 28 5/8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 8th inst. 23/32 p.c.; 9th inst. 23/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 8th inst. 1 3/32 p.c.; 9th inst. 1 5/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: Oct 331; Jan 324; March 321
Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A-M (2.10) Liverpool May (5.35) Rs. 23 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York: Broach A-M (2.10) New York May (7.51) Rs. 30 at 3.47 7/8 Cross Rate.

Big Rise In Silver Prices

Announcement From Washington

BOMBAY, Acg. 10.

The New York Silver market ruled firm on Tuesday and closed at a rise of 85 points at 28.70 and spot silver prices advanced one cent to 28-1|8c.

London Silver market closed at a rise of 5|16d on speculative buying and scarcity of offers.

A cable received from Liverpool states:—

"Rumour early announcement from Washington on American attitude regarding silver question."

A private cable from London is as under:—

Sellers are waiting for higher prices. After a large business market closes firm. America has bocght at 18-1|4d. Tendency for near future uncertain because the market is in the hands of the Speculators. Think America is trying to raise prices."

LONDON PRODUCE.
London. Aug. 9.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton,—
No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton,—
Sellers £12:0:0 Aug./Sept.
Rapeseed Torio Hull/Continent,—
Sellers £11:10:0 Aug./Sep.

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 9.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.,—
Sellers 14/6 Sep/Dec.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.,—
Sellers 15/3 Jan/Apl.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 9.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot,—
Sellers 2-5/16.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 9.
Silver.—Sellers holding back.
Spot 17-13/16
Forward 17-7/8

LOANS.
London, Aug. 9.
Interest Day to Day Loan ..... 3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan ..... 5/8 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 9.
Bank bills 3 months 1-39/64 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months 1-53/64 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months Middle rate ..... 2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months Middle rate ..... 2-3/4 p.c.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, Aug 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—Spot 8 1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London. Aug. 9
Bar gold fine per oz. £5:16.7.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New Rork, Aug. 9.
Demand Bills 3.47-7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS NERVOUS ANTICIPATING DOWN-WARD REACTION

Realising Sales Absorbed By Wall-Street Buying

HEAVY LIQUIDATION BY BOMBAY AND CONTINENT

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular on Tuesday anticipating possible reaction after a too rapid advance. Prices declined on realising but later advanced on Wall-Street buying.

General trade conditions in Europe is as under:—

England 60 to 70 per cent. of normal.

France 40 to 60 per cent. of normal.

Italy 40 to 60 per cent. of normal.

Austria 20 to 40 per cent of normal.

Recent improvement in Stocks, shares and commodity prices is not reflected in the trade of the states or Europe. There is slight improvement in the demand of cloth in America.

The general sentiment in the cotton trade is bullish due to the new project of American Bankers and small crop estimate but the recent advance is believed to be too rapid and there is less desire to buy. The future course of cotton prices mostly depends upon weather and it seems the Crop Reporting Board has fully considered possible damage to the crop and the usual abandonment in the acreage which is about 3 per cent on the average. Unless trade conditions improve all over the world, we do not think it safe to follow the advance too boldly at the moment and prefer to await further developments.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 18 points but heavy buying by Wall-Street operators resulted in a sharp rise of 31 points from the opening level. In the afternoon session there was renewed long liquidatio which depressed prices 19 points from the higher level and the market closed at a net decline of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 7.00c.

The New Orlean Cotton futures market closed quiet at prices unchanged to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.90c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 11 to 13 points on reports of rain in the Western Belt and heavy Bombay selling. There was also some liquidation by Continental operators. Price movements were narrow and unimportant. There was little support until last hour when straddle buying influenced small recovery. Trade support was lacking and the market closed steady at a decline of 10 to 9 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 40 points at 5.27c per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a decline of 8 points and Egyptian Cotton prices declined 14 to 10 points.

The Alexandria Cotton market was firm on bullish American advices and closed at a rise of 61 to 52 points.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUREAU REPORT.

Prospects for the crop are more uncertain than usual, because Boll-weevil is present in greater number than in any year since 1928. Infestation is general practically over the entire cotton belt it is worst in the delta lands along the Mississippi River. The recent showery weather has favoured multiplication of weevils in many places and if such weather prevails during the next few weeks, the loss of cotton from weevil daamge would be even more than now seems probable. On the other hand, plants are generally blooming and fruiting fairly well and a period of hot and dry weather could materially improve the prospects. The amount of fertiliser applied this season was much less than for several years and in many places plants are smaller than usual. This is one of the factors causing a relatively low condition of the crop.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 7.16 (1-10 p.m.); Lowest 6.85 (Opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—Heavy Bombay selling offset by straddle buying on narrow parity over New York.

NEW YORK:—Estimate very bullish. Our southern representatives wire crop going back rapidly. Trade Houses and Mills heavy buyers. Co-operatives continue selling.

NEW YORK:—Cotton realising. Southern selling. Wall Street buying. Price fixing.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-12 a.m.:—Light rains in the Eastern Belt. Light to moderate rainfall in the Western belt. More rain is expected.

11-09 a.m.:—Good deal of liquidation Bombay and Continent taken by straddlers.

We think well of making a straddle by buying Liverpool and selling New York, at present differences, providing exchange is hedged.

12-35 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight light rains in Texas, slightly cooler.

4-11 p.m.:—General condition in Europe is as follows:—

Austria 20 to 40 per cent; France 40 to 60 per cent; England 60 to 70 per cent; Italy 40 to 60 per cent. compared to normal. While sentiment Wall St. is distinctly bullish, think advance has been too rapid, as improvement in commodies not yet reflected in the trade of U.S.A. or Europe. Would not sell short but would buy on breaks.

8-33 p.m.:—New York: Improved cloth demand.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York,	Aug 9
October	6.97—06
December	7.15—05
January 1933	7.22—06
March 1933	7.37—04
Middling Spot	7.00—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York,	Aug 9
July	.....Q.....
October	6.98—02
December	7.16—
Middling Spot	6.90—

NEW YORK 10-55 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

New York,	Aug 9
October	6.99
January	7.22
March	7.37

NEW YORK Noon Call—

October	7.02
January	7.26
March	7.39

NEW CORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Aug 9
Day's receipts at all U S Ports 11,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Sakellaridis, October	7.82
November	7.58
December	7.62
January 1933	7.65
March 1933	7.75
May 1933	7.86
July 1933	7.55
F.G.F. Spot	7.65

BOMBAY BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The local Silver market ruled very steady to-day. It was reported that yesterday after the close of London market, America bought at a higher price. Shravan delivery opened at Rs. 56/2 and after advancing to Rs. 56/5 declined to the opening level. Bhadarva delivery opened at Rs. 56/13 and after advancing to Rs. 57 declined to Rs. 56/13. Undertone is firm.

Ready Silver 56-1-0.
Shravan delivery 56-2-0.
Bhadarva delivery 56-13-0.
Bar Gold Ready 29-5-6.
Sovereigns 18-7-6.
Shravan Tejimandi 0-9-0.
Bhadarva tejimandi 1-8-0.

Commencing Next SATURDAY

SARASWATI CINETONE'S FIRST MARATHI TALKIE

SHYAM SUNDER

with

Miss Shanta Apte and Master Modak

Enchanting Music, Powerful Dialogue and Beautiful Scenery.

Don't Miss this treat at

WEST-END TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 9.
10-10 a.m. To-day's quotations, closing

July 1932		
August 1932		5.11—12
September 1932		5.13—10
October 1932	5.16	5.15—10
November 1932		5.18—10
December 1932		5.21—10
January 1933	5.24	5.24—10
February 1933		5.27—09
March 1933	5.29	5.30—09
April 1933		5.33—09
May 1933	5.35	5.36—09
June 1933		5.38—09
July 1933		5.41—09
MIDDLING SPOT—		
August		5.43—09
Middling Spot	5.27	plus 40

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 9.

Broach Fully Goodd (Good Staple)	4.72 4.84
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.43
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.F.	4.93
Oomra Good (No 1 Staple)	4.87
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.02
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.17
Bengal Good	4.04
Bengal Fully Good	4.14
Bengal Fine	4.24
Scinde Fully Good	4.14
Scinde Fine	4.24
Scinde Superfine	434

LONDON METALS.
London, Aug. 9.

	£
Copper Brazlers	42-1/2
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	fl 13-1/3
Corrugated Sheet 24 Gauge	9-1/4
Tin English Ingot	142-1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Aug 9
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 23—
C & F Calcutta—
Aug-Sept per cwt sellers 8
C & F Bombay—
Aug-Sept per cwt sellers 8/0 1/2
C & F Karachi—
Aug-Sept per cwt sellers 8/0 1/2

FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three Congress pickets, who were arrested yesterday afternoon by the Lamington Road police at Charni Road, were convicted today under section 67 of the Special Powers Ordinance by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

Two foreign cloth shops were picketed by the accused yesterday at 3-30 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 9.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register	112
P. and O. Banking Corporation	6-3/4
National Bank of India	38-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	106
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	97-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	50
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	64-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	75-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	100-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	69-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	105-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 9.

T.T. London on Berlin	14 59
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8 62-1/4
T.T. London on Brussels	25.02
T.T. London on Madrid	42 65
T.T. London on Milan	67.87
T.T. London on Berne	17.82
T.T. London on Paris	88 58
T.T. London on Prague	117.25
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate)	3.47-1/8

LINSEED OIL.
London, Aug. 9.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—Sellers £12.10.0 Aug./Sep.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton—Sellers £8.5.0 Aug.
Linseed Bombay (London)—

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has Its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

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JUPITER GENERAL.
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Premier's Award Bound To Create Bitterness

Dr. Ansari Makes A Strong Plea For Joint Electorates

ORDINANCE SECRET LET OUT

Emergenc Measures Were On The Anvil While Second R. T. C. Tamasha Was On

DR. M. A. ANSARI

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In an exclusive interview to a "Bombay Chronicle" representative, Dr. M. A. Ansari declared that even while the Second Round Table "tamasha" was going on merrily in November last he had received through a very reliable source the text of the Ordinances that the Government had prepared to crush the Congress.

The refusal of the Viceroy to grant an interview to Mahatma Gandhi and the subsequent clapping of Congress leaders in jail was the culmination of these preparations.

NEW HOARE PROCEDURE

While complimenting the Liberals on their splendid stand against the new procedure of the Secretary of State, the ex-president of the Congress remarked that as a Congressman he considered it "beneath notice."

The Doctor emphatically stated that his apprehensions were that any communal award based on separate electorates with weightage for minorities and reservation for majorities would lead to discord and disharmony. He added fervently: "As a Congressman, as a Nationalist and as a Mussalman, I am convinced that joint electorates are the only real safeguards for Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and other communities in the provincial or central legislatures wherever they happen to be in a minority."

JAIL INTERVIEW

Dr. M. A. Ansari, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, arrived in Bombay by the Madras Express, this morning. Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the U. P. Congress leader, also arrived by an earlier train. Both of them are staying at the Taj and will sail for Europe by the s.s. "Victoria" to-morrow.

In an exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" Dr. Ansari discussed at length the present political situation in the country and expressed his views regarding the Secretary of State's new procedure and the forthcoming communal award.

As a Congressman, he considered the statement much below the lowest demand that the most moderate among the Congressmen could conceive and he, therefore, did not feel in the least interested in it. "It is beneath my notice," added the doctor.

He proceeded: "It has, however, served one good purpose. It has made our Liberal friends realise how correct was the attitude of the Congress. I must say that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in particular and his two colleagues have taken a splendid stand. I am sure that the lead will be followed by other Liberals and they will not be misguided by well-meaning friends and will stick to the clear stand they have made regarding the reversion of the repressive policy and the R. T. C. method.

Ordinances Hammered Out While R. T. C. Was Going On

Dr. Ansari revealed that as early as the third week of November 1931, through a very reliable source, he came in possession of the text of the Ordinances which the Government had prepared while the R. T. C. was merrily proceeding in London.

"Through special messengers," said the Doctor, "I conveyed that text to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the then President of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. The subsequent events on the return of Mahatmaji the Viceroy's refusal to accept Mahatmaji's earnest appeal to give him an interview and discuss the situation in the country, the clapping of all of us in jail, are too recent history to relate."

SEVEREST TEST.

Referring to immediate situation, Dr. Ansari said: "This has been the severest test that our movement was put to. The onslaught was sudden and country-wide and the powers in the hands of the Executive in the form of Ordinances were wide and far-reaching, but the spirit of resistence engendered by the method of application of the repressive clauses has acted as the best recruiting sergeant to the ranks of the Congress."

COMMUNAL AWARD.

Asked his opinion on the forthcoming Communal Award, Dr. Ansari observed:

"No Communal Settlement will bring harmony and peace which is not based on a very wide franchise and which does not remove the root cause of communal antagonism, namely, communal electorates. Such a solution has been placed before the country by the Nationalist Muslim Party, by the Indian National Congress last summer or by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind."

The basic foundation of the new constitution should be territorial or joint electorates, universal adult franchise, and for the present reservation of seats for small minorities on the basis of their population. This solution alone will bring harmony and peace between the warring communities in India.

"It is curious," said Dr. Ansari "that the communal electorates, which are most injurious to the minorities, should be claimed to give them protection. As a Congressman, as a Nationalist, and as a Mussalman I am convinced that joint electorates are the only kind of electorates that provide safety alike to Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and other communities in the provincial or central legislatures wherever they happen to be in a minority. My apprehensions are that any communal award based on separate electorates, with weightage for minorities and reservation for majorities, will lead to discord and disharmony."

JAIL INTERVIEWS.

Replying to a question regarding Government's refusal to allow Dr. Ansari to see Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the Yerwada Jail, Dr. Ansari said that he was surprised that while he was allowed to interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, permission was refused in the case of his three other friends. He added that, in the case of Pandit Jawaharlal the necessary permission was granted almost immediately while in the latter case though he wrote to the Superintendent of the Yerwada jail as far back as July 20 he got a reply refusing permission only on Aug. 6, when he was at Hyderabad (Deccan).

Dr. Ansari further added as a Congressman he did not want the interview for any political discussion or exchange of views. What happened in the case of Pandit Jawaharlal was that he examined him and inquired about his health. It was purely a social visit and he wanted a similar visit to his three distinguished friends now in prison at Yerwada. He was keen on it as he was leaving for Europe for a considerably long period.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. Ansari is proceeding first to Germany where he will have deep X-ray treatment and from there he will go to Vienna for treatment for heart trouble. His stay in Europe depends on the advice of his doctors and is likely to extend for six months or even more.

INDO-BRITISH CAPITALIST FRONT

—:o:—

Ottawa Talks Secret

OTTAWA, August 10.

There is reason to state that the end in Ottawa, of the stage of negotiations between the United Kingdom and the individual Dominions, is now in sight. It is possible that the results may be announced before the delegates leave. It is reported that the United Kingdom and the Indian delegations have already come to terms, though negotiations are still continuing.

KEEPING OUT SOVIET TIMBER

Canadian Prayer To Britain

OTTAWA, Aug. 10.

The Anglo-Canadian difficulties show no signs of abatement. Another special meeting of the Cabinet deliberated over the United Kingdom's latest comments on the Canadian offer of preferences. The nature of the reply is still cloaked in secrecy, but on one point it is known, that the Canadians are doing their utmost to induce the United Kingdom to control imports of timber from Russia as even a very large preference will not suffice to enable Canada to compete with the "dumped" Soviet product. Well informed quarters confirm the impression that the Monetary Commission's report will prove a tame affair and will avoid specific proposals but recommend international action to raise price levels.—Reuter.

FINAL AGREEMENT

The prospects of satisfactory agreements between the United Kingdom and Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India are regarded as exceedingly good. Concentration on negotiations with the Canadians will, it is hoped, bring these to the same stage attained in the exchanges with the other delegations and thus facilitate the production of a final inter dominion agreement.

The sub-committees are continuing to do valuable and important work on various subjects such as to monetary and financial problems, customs, administration shipping and trading of farm products.

NEW PENAL TARIFF IN GERMANY

Death Sentence For Political Violence

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

A new Presidential Decree has been issued. It imposes the death penalty on anyone unpremeditatedly killing his political opponent, causing death by arson or other criminal method or killing a soldier or a policeman.

Anyone seriously injuring a policeman or participating in disorders is liable at least to ten years penal servitude.

Anyone injuring his opponent with a weapon or injuring a policeman in a political brawl is liable to hard labour.

Special district courts will be formed, against whose decision there will be no appeal.

MOLLISON PREPARES TO FLY

—:o:—

Wife Escorts Him To Dublin

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The airman, Mr. J. A. Mollison, left the Staglane Aerodrome, this afternoon, in a light plane on the preliminary stage to Baldonnel Aerodrome in Dublin, from where he will take off on his first crossing of the Atlantic. His machine Heart's Content will carry 162 gallons of petrol.

His wife (Miss Amy Johnson), will fly as an escort to Dublin in her Jason Four.

Mr. Mollison, interviewed by Reuter, made light of his coming hardships and said that personal endurance on the trans-Atlantic trip was nothing compared to his recent Cape flight.—Reuter.

COOP. SOCIETY COLLAPSES

—:o:—

Berlin Economic Disaster

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Berlin—The Co-operative Society of Berlin, which has 120,000 members, chiefly small officials, has suspended payment. The society has its own chain of shops, from which it sells goods very cheap and also its own savings bank. The annual turnover is £125,000.

The collapse is mainly due to the reduced purchasing power of members owing to the salary cuts and consequent dwindling of deposits.—Reuter.

British Claims For Steel Concessions

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Ottawa.—The next move of the Canadian delegation regarding Canada's Tariff concession proposals to Britain is awaited with very keen interest, as it is believed that the original proposals, which have proved more unfavourable to Britain than was at first thought, were strongly influenced by Canadian domestic politics. It is hinted that industrialists are forcing Mr. Bennett's hand.

Meanwhile, the British have proposed additions to the steel list on which Britain requests Canada to grant preferential rates. The Canadians state, however, that these were not mentioned previously.

It is also learned that the British delegation have given the Canadian Government a definite assurance that they are considering restriction of imports of wheat from Russia.

PROGRESS OF CONVERSION

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 10.

In the absence of an official announcement regarding the progress of the Government Conversion Scheme, it is interesting to observe that last week's revenue and expenditure returns include the item: "Cash Bonuses: £15,703,000," from which it can be inferred that nearly £1,600,000,000 has hitherto been converted.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FACING CRISIS OVER MANCHURIA ISSUE

Anti-Japan To Be Encouraged In Geneva

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

Commenting on Mr. Stimson's speech, the well-informed Washington correspondent of the "Baltimore Sun" says that it is understood from State Department circles that one of Mr. Stimson's chief motives is to encourage the anti-Japanese group in the League of Nations to demand a strong line when the Manchuria report is presented shortly by Lord Lytton's committee.

MANCHURIA REPORT

It is understood that the State Department has received indications that the report will be unfavourable to Japan and its formal presentation at Geneva is expected to cause a crisis in the League's affairs, facing it with the dilemma of either taking action or acknowledging impotence.

LEAGUE BOYCOTT

Another of Mr. Stimson's objects is believed to be to attempt to re-assure those who contend that the aloofness of the United States from the League has crippled the latter's peace machinery by the probability of this country refusing to ecognise a League boycott declared against an aggressor nation.

U. S. STATEMENT GIVES FILLIP TO ARMS TALKS

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The statement on the foreign policy of the United States, made yesterday by Minister Stimson, the American Secretary of State, has attracted much attention here.

Referring to the Briand-Kellogg Pact and its implications, he emphasised that the pact to which practically every Government has acceded, had made war illegal.

"Hereafter," he stated, "when two nations engage in armed conflict either of them must be the wrong-doers and violators of this general treaty law, or both of them. We no longer draw a circle about them and treat them with the punctiliousness of the duellist code. Instead, we denounce them as law-breakers".

"Moreover the pact," he added, "necessarily carries with it the implication of consultation".

CONSULTATION.

"Consultation" he declared, "between the signatories of the Pact becomes inevitable when they are faced with the threat of its violation. This implication has perhaps not been fully appreciated by those who have been anxious to see the pact supplemented by the formal provision for consultations. This interpretation would become one of the great permanent policies of the United States.

Washington press messages state that the one purpose of the statement was to remove any impression in European circles that the United States would act independently of the League of Nations in any threat of war, or that it might even use its fleet to back the League boycott against an aggressor nation.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLE.

The "Times" regards Mr. Stimson's pronouncement as a real step in advance in the organisation of world peace, which materially improves the prospects of the disarmament conference.

His interpretation of the Peace Pact, when accepted by other signatories, will provide in practice (says the "Times") a far greater degree of security for unaggressive nations than could be given by any formal paper guarantee. The paper adds: The meaning of the policy is that it aims at making the pact the active principle in international conduct and at enlisting in its support, whenever it is threatened by aggressive action from any quarter, the co-operation of all the signatory Governments and the public opinion of the world. It has value and importance for the whole future of international relationships, quite independent of its bearing on any specific problem.

Revolt In China

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Shanghai, — Dissatisfaction at the "passive policy" of the Northern military authorities with respect to Manchuria has led to the resignation of the Chinese Cabinet and Marshal Hsue-Hilang, Commander of the Northern Forces.

The resigning ministers will carry on until a new cabinet is formed. The result of the crisis is likely to be replacement of Chang by a general more favoured by Nanking, and a stiffening of the Northern opposition to Japan.

The crisis began with the resignation of Dr. Wang Chingwei, whose position was similar to that of a prime minister.—Reuter.

SAPRU'S REPLY

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, interviewed by the Associated Press this morning, said that he too received a letter from some English friends asking him to accept the new Hoare procedure, and he had already sent his reply by air mail. He added that he was not issuing his reply to the press for publication.—A. P.

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